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WEEKLY PEOPLE



NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1903.

CONGRESSIONAL

THE CUBAN RECIPROCITY BILL IN HOUSE AND SENATE.

Executive and Senatorial Violation of the Constitution—Economic Features of Treaty and Bill—Turn About in the House—McClellan Greening Himself for President—Senatorial Manoeuvres Against Roosevelt—Disgraceful Attitude of the House, Followed by Childish Petulance.

On November 9 Congress met in extraordinary session. It was called together by the President's proclamation for the purpose of making operative the treaty concluded shortly ago between the United States and Cuba. The treaty-making power is conferred by the Constitution to the Executive and the Senate branch of Congress. The circumstance that both branches of Congress, House and Senate, were summoned "to make the treaty operative" points to an exceptional feature of the treaty.

Why should the House be needed to make the treaty operative? Because the treaty contains tariff clauses that are in the nature of revenue legislation, and the Constitution vests the House with the sole power of originating such legislation. In other words, the Cuban treaty bears on its face the mark of Executive and Senatorial usurpation. They usurped the rights vested in the popular branch of Congress—the House. To put it in another way, the treaty was invalid. The convening of Congress to enact legislation that would make the Cuban treaty operative, was, therefore, tantamount to inviting Congress to legislate into validity a document that otherwise was invalid, and by such legislation to have the House submit to the usurpation practiced upon it, and, through it, upon the theory of "no taxation without representation."

It would seem that this feature of affairs would be enough to make adverse action on the part of the House certain. Democrats and Republicans would, on general principle, be supposed to be numerous enough to call the usurping Executive and Senate to order by refusing to pass the needed and, in the premises, questionable legislation. An additional circumstance pointed to the same end. The tariff revenue clauses of the Cuban treaty were virtually identical with those in the tariff bill that originated in the previous Congress and was there defeated—the Democrats standing almost solid against it and about 60 Republicans going over to the Democrats. With a new House consisting of a larger Democratic delegation and 40 of the previous 60 Republican seceders, what chance was there for legislation to make the treaty operative? Thus constitutional prerogative and economic interests joined; the two seemed to foredoom the treaty. But the expected did not come. The Republican party lash was cracked; parliamentary rules were adopted by the Republican majority shutting off amendments and limiting debate; and what is still odder, the Democratic caucus turned a somersault back and fell in line with the bill, that is, the treaty. And thus, although the unconstitutionalities of the treaty, sought to be validated, was emphasized here and there; although here and there the usurpatory tendency of the Executive and Senate was pointed out—even the Panama scandal, where the President arrogated to himself the power of de facto declaring war, being repeatedly alluded to; altho' nervous speeches were delivered here and there to prove that the treaty was in the interest of the Sugar Trust and against the sugar-beet raising American farmers; finally, although trenchant figures were unrolled yonder and here foreshadowing inevitable retaliation by the other sugar-raising countries, most of which were commercial nations and all of which were large exporters of sugar to the United States—despite all this, with few Democratic and few Republican exceptions, the House bowed down and with only three days of debate passed the required enabling act on Nov. 19.

Aside from the twistings and doublets of Democrats and Republicans in the House in the effort to adjust their vote to the invisible capitalist "non-partisan" whip, that drove them to support the wondrous "Cuban reciprocity" treaty, the only performance of interest was that of Representative McClellan. Obviously his speech was carefully planned. It lacked the stump-speech flavor; it was cast in the mold of "Presidential timber." Representative McClellan could not speak, but yet a distinct rattle of the now dried-up scales of the political adversaries whom he slew last November in this city, dangled from his belt. His sentences were weighted down with his 60 and odd thousand majority. When he did not rattle the scales of his vanquished foes, his fellow Democrats did. Representative McClellan, Mayor-elect of "Greater New York," throughout carefully groomed himself for President, and his fellow-Democrats cheerfully and admiringly held the pail with water and soap-suds. As a political puppet of the New York Senator and Democratic leader of Brooklyn, the Sugar Trust agent Patrick McCarron. Representative McClellan gulped down the Cuban bill—the Sugar Trust sugar-coating for him the pill of the Presidential and Senatorial affront to the House of which he is a member.

The Cuban bill is not yet law, but will be. The Senate, to whom it was forwarded from the House, will pass it. Before doing so, however, the Senate has its own secondary policy to subserve. To vote for the bill now, during the session of the extraordinary session of Congress, would be a concession to the President's sagacity, a thing that even a majority of the Republican Senators are not desirous of doing. On the contrary, they are desirous of "rubbing into" the President his "bronco" qualities. They hold that the call for an extraordinary session was unnecessary, Rooseveltian hurry. To prove that, they first tried an adjournment of the extra session since. But the House, having just recently swallowed a big affront at the hands of the Senate, in the matter of the former's constitutional prerogative to originate revenue legislation, is now in a mood to stickle at trifles, and "flatly refused to be adjourned at the will of the Senate!" Unable to adjourn without the consent of the House, the Senate decided to reach its ends by another route. It started in to, and will continue placidly to debate the bill clean into the next regular session, which must begin on December 7, and will not take a vote on the bill until then—thus furnishing the country with one more instance of the President's bad judgment and expensive "strenuousness."

Thus our rulers amuse themselves.

L. L. State Historical Soc.
WISCONSIN

SOCIAL EVOLUTION

Written for The People by Mrs. Olive M. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn.

[Continued From Last Week]

PART II.

Franklin has defined man as "a tool using animal." A tool in turn may be described as a physical addition to man's natural organs, something that he has acquired through the struggle for existence and that makes him better equipped for that struggle. Through the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest certain organs become adapted to peculiar conditions of life and aid the animal to gain a livelihood. Take a striking example: the long neck of the giraffe. The giraffe is a leaf-eating animal and exists in a hot climate where droughts are frequent. During dry seasons the leaves low down on the bushes are quickly browsed by the various short-necked animals who feed upon them. Therefore every time a drought occurs those animals having the shorter necks perish. The ancestors of the present giraffes had a little advantage in length of necks over the rest and survived. By the principle of inheritance they transmitted this peculiarity to their offspring. Out of these, in turn, the shorter-necked would perish while the longer again survived, and so on from generation to generation, until animal creation presented such a monstrosity as a giraffe's neck. By such a process, however, it might take millions of generations to add a few inches in length.

On the other hand, when the early progenitor of man learned to pick up a stone or stick and hurl it with precision at fruits and nuts he added at one stroke several feet to his stature. When he learned to use these implements as weapons and could thus, without getting near the claws or fangs of the monstrous animals which abounded in the prehistoric forests, conquer enemies many times stronger than himself, he added at one stroke to his physical power what might have taken millions of

generations for the survival of the fittest to accomplish in favor of the lion or the elephant. In short, by the acquisition of tools and weapons, by the gradual development of these into machines of production and transportation, and gigantic engines of destruction, man has, during the comparatively short period of his existence on earth (an insignificant lapse of time compared with the ages yet to come), acquired greater stature than a mythological giant, greater strength than a lion, greater swiftness than a deer, greater cunning than a fox, greater sagacity than a wolf. To cross waters he possesses far better facilities than the fishes, and as far as crossing the sandy deserts with facilities which nature has provided the camels are, in all their wonderful array, insignificant to those with which man's ingenuity has provided man. In short, man has well nigh conquered the natural forces. It is, therefore, this tool using ability, this power to subdue and make subservient the natural forces that has given man an almost complete supremacy of the earth, that has made him the owner of the natural forces.

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Now, as these tools and weapons, these means of life and supremacy have made man all that distinguishes him from other animals, so does the growth and development of these means form the background of human history; and it is the ownership and control of these means of production as well as the products produced, that finally divides society into hostile economic classes and converts the history of man into a history of class struggles.

The first form of property that existed among the races of man was communal property. Tools and weapons, i.e., implements of production and defense, were the only things acquired by our savage ancestors. Now, man is also "a social animal," i.e., the progenitors of man lived in docks and herds

and it was, consequently, not as individuals but as a tribe that they struggled for existence. By mutual aid they became collectively strong. The worse calamity that can befall a savage is banishment from his clan, because alone and as an outcast he is sure to fall a prey to enemies or famine. Now, in the savage days of hand to hand combat between the tribes it would generally be the most numerous and the best developed physically that would conquer. If a tribe was defeated it generally meant extermination. Bearing this in mind it is plain that it was to the interest of a tribe to care for every member thereof, and further that no individual could develop a self interest outside of the collective interest of his tribe, because that would very soon rebound to the detriment of the tribe and consequently of himself. Upon this fact is based every institution and rests the entire morality of savagery. Private property, as we understand the term, could, therefore, not develop. Tools and weapons were held and used in common by the members of a tribe as were also the game and booty shared in common. Gradually, as new inventions and discoveries were made, the implements and weapons became more complex and numerous and various institutions and organizations within the tribes sprang up. During the period of savagery the principal acquisitions of man are, articulate language, use of fire, a fish diet, the bow and arrow, a meat diet, clothing of animal-skin, stone, flint and bone implements, the bark canoe, and the art of making pottery. The savage's principal institutions are communal property, group marriage, fetishism, cannibalism, and a rude organization of the clan on the basis of the household and the raising of the children. With this division of labor also occurred the first division of property. The tools and weapons became the property of the men in common; the household goods and the children belonged to the women in common. This, however, cannot be designated as a class division for, as each is the economic and social equal of the other, their powers, so to speak, counter-balanced each other; and, consequently, neither could acquire a mastery. This first division of labor is simply an inevitable outgrowth of the development of society and takes place because more good results to the tribe as a whole. In all prehistoric society woman is in all respects the equal of man.

to personal private property it does not create any class divisions in society. During barbarism man learns the use of copper, tin and bronze, discovers gold and silver, acquires horticulture and agriculture, and cultivation by irrigation. He learns to domesticate animals and build houses of brick and stone; to weave linen and woolen fabrics and makes any number of other correlated discoveries, and, finally, discovers the use of iron. These inventions and discoveries make wonderful changes in the organism of human society. The tribes become organized on the basis of kinship, the monogamous family gradually develops, religion takes a definite form in nature worship, cannibalism disappears and slavery arises. By the cultivation of the land and domestication of animals a given area could sustain a greatly increased number of persons, and the tribes become numerically strong; but, as they grow, the desire for more land for cultivation, grazing, or hunting becomes continually felt, and the wars between the tribes become fierce, artful and continuous. With the building of houses, wearing the use of cooked food, etc., there developed on the other hand, also a great deal of work at the seat of the tribe, that is, in the village community. With this the first great division of labor took place in society; namely between man and woman. By the very nature of the sexes man became the tiller of the soil, the hunter, and the warrior, i.e., the bread-winner and defender, while woman takes charge of the household and the raising of the children. With this division of labor also

occurred the first division of property. The tools and weapons became the property of the men in common; the household goods and the children belonged to the women in common. This, however,

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(To be continued.)

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UNSURPASSED

DAILY PEOPLE CONCERT, BALL AND BAZAAR A RECORD BREAKER.

Immense Throng Attends Affair—Musical and Acrobatic Programme Carried Out Without Hitch—Restaurant Swamped—Throng About Booths at Bazaar—Dancing Floor Crowded—Congratulatory Telegram From Section Seattle, Wash.

The Daily People Concert, Ball, and Bazaar, held in Grand Central Palace Thanksgiving Day, surpassed the past two or three events of the Socialist Labor Party.

Thousands of people packed the floor and balconies of the spacious hall when the Kaltenborn Orchestra, under the leadership of Franz Kaltenborn, began the strains of the first number on the programme, the overture: "Robespierre." The entire musical and acrobatic programme was carried out without a hitch.

The appearance of Conductor Kaltenborn was the signal for an ovation, and throughout the afternoon the orchestra had to respond to encores. The soloists, Robert Hosea, baritone; Franz Kaltenborn, violin, and Albert Bode, trumpet, were especially appreciated, the immense throng evidencing its enjoyment of the pieces and performers by frequent thunderous applause.

After the musical concert the Newton Brothers gave an exhibition of their comic acrobatic and juggling feats, which brought forth much laughter and hand-clapping.

The concert having concluded, there was a general rush to the restaurant, which was run under the auspices of Section New York, such as, it is probable, the hall never saw before. The music must have made the throng hungry or the crowd must have gone to the hall with the intention of enjoying the excellent food cooked by the S. L. P. women (who, by the way, know how to cook); anyway, the demand was more than the supply. In no time at all the edibles had disappeared.

The bazaar, which was supplied with more than the usual number of presents, was a great attraction. Hundreds crowded around the different booths in an attempt to secure one of the many useful and beautiful articles donated by the men and women of the S. L. P. and its sympathizers. A big sum will, no doubt, result from this feature of the occasion.

At 8 o'clock the grand march was formed. It was of a mammoth size. After it, to the rhythmic strains of Poehland's Orchestra, the devotees of dancing tripped the light fantastic till early morning.

During the concert the following telegram was received from Section Seattle, Wash., S. L. P., and read amid tumultuous applause:

"Seattle, Wash., Nov. 26.

"Section New York, S. L. P., Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue, New York: Greetings: Stick to Daily People. We will help fight hard."

"Section Seattle."

Notice was also given of the Grand Ball and Fair arranged by D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., to be held on Thursday, Dec. 31 (New Year's Eve), at Everett Hall, 33 East 4th street; price of tickets 15 cents each, with 10 cents for hat check, and that of the Excelsior Literary Society to be held on January 16 at Grand Central Palace.

Every one who attended this affair of the S. L. P. went to their homes with the conviction that they had had a thoroughly good time.

"SERRATI STILL EVOLVING.

S. M. Serrati, ex-editor of "Il Proletario," organ of the Italian Socialist Federation, is still evolving. Last week he was speaking for Gompers' A. F. of L. and never mentioned a word of Socialism. Now, he has accepted a position as editor of the "Voce del Popolo," of San Francisco, Cal., ostensibly an independent paper, but really, we are informed, a sheet published in the interest of the Republican party. He left this city last Thursday to take up the job he has accepted into.

THE COLORADO COAL MINE STRIKE

Furnishes Another Link to the Evidence Against Pure and Simple Union Scabbism—Miners in One State Work Against Those of Another—The Story in Four Chapters.

I.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed clipping from the Denver Republican of November 19 is another link in the chain of evidence with which we endeavor to show the inconsistency of the position taken by the pure and simple trades unions and the futility of their claims of being capable of bringing about the emancipation of the working class. The strike in Colorado and adjoining states is settling down to a trial of strength between the union and the companies. The latter say that they are ready now, and have been in the past, to meet their employees in conference, but they refuse, absolutely, to treat with the heads of the U. M. W. of A. The men, on the other hand, say that the operators' stand is but a trick to discover the leading spirits in the organization, and then, having done so, to blacklist them effectively.

And thus it has come about that the battle cry is one on one side: "Recognition of the unions." The locals must have something to say as to the conditions under which coal shall be mined; and on the other "No interference by outsiders; we are ready to treat with our own men at any time."

By the way, the use of that word "outsiders" is becoming common.

Hundreds of men are leaving Colorado, and the writer, among others, has asked the union men what they would do if it were discovered that the coal mined by the men who had left the state was being shipped to the markets vacated by the concerns against which the men are on strike, something that is actually happening to-day. I am still waiting for a satisfactory answer.

But the news contained in the clipping enclosed puts another complexion on the matter, and here we are brought face to face with the spectacle of contract-bound members of the U. M. W. of A., being used to supply concerns formerly supplied by the Colorado companies. That is to say, union men in Illinois and other states, in the course of their regular employment, are being used to break the back of the strike in District 15.

John Mitchell says that the contracts made by the U. M. W. of A. may not be violated, and if we may venture a prediction based upon some recent decisions of the American courts, it is safe to say that the men will be held to their contracts or cast heavily in damages.

You will observe, too, that in the last paragraph but one the capitalists openly declare that, should the miners endeavor

to stop the shipments, the United States authorities will take a hand in the affair.

Thus the evidence in support of the contentions of the S. L. P. piles up. We are vindicated on the economic and political fields.

Not like the loose aggregations of the pure and simple, led by designing men, who fight against some of the effects of capitalism while leaving the cause itself untouched; not like the miserable "Socialist party," kowtowing to everything that promises votes, but erect and fearless, daring to look men and conditions in the eyes, and to speak the truth. The S. L. P. stands for the cause of the workers and for the co-operative commonwealth. Fraternally,

H. W. Brimble,
Florence, Col.

II.

(Enclosure.)

COAL WILL BE BROUGHT FROM THE EAST.

Local Company Places Order for Fuel From Illinois.

NECESSARY TO FILL CONTRACTS.

Retailers Meet, But Take No Action About Outside Supply.

Changes in the coal strike situation yesterday were so slight that they affected the general aspect of the labor difficulties but little. The Western Federation of Miners' officials issued a denial that the organization had been used to defeat the proposed resumption of mining in the northern coal fields. No denial was made of the frequent visits of "Mother" Jones to the headquarters of the federation in Denver and the communications that have passed frequently between the strikers and the federation's officials. The leaders of the metallurgical miners contented themselves with saying that there was no truth in what Reams and Evans were saying with regard to their attitude toward the settlement of the strike.

COMPANY ORDERS EASTERN COAL.

The announcement was made that one of the local coal companies, the Cambrian, had ordered coal from the East. The coal will come from the mines in Northern Illinois, at Braidwood, Coal City and Streator, and will cost \$10 a ton. The company ordering the coal has contracted to take 100 cars if needed to help out its present supply. The Cambrian Coal Company has to deliver 6,000 tons of fuel coal a month in Denver, and it is to keep its contracts secure that it has ordered coal from the East. The manager of the company said he had teams hauling coal

to the small mines in the country to railroad stations, where it can be shipped to Denver quickly, and was keeping up a supply in this way from mines in the vicinity of Longmont.

The coal from the East will be brought to Denver at a loss to the company, but it will entail a far greater loss if the coal contracts of the company are allowed to lapse because of an insufficient supply. The advance shipment of the coal will be in Denver Tuesday.

The local situation with regard to the coal supply remained practically unchanged. The Retail Coal Dealers had a

meeting of the association to transact the regular weekly business of the organization, but no action was taken with regard to securing a supply of coal from any outside point. The members of the organization said there was no immediate prospect of a coal shortage. The miners

UPHOLSTERING

The layman, as he is comfortably seated in his easy chair, little realizes the necessary training of mind and the delicate sense of touch that was once entirely requisite to produce the comforts of a luxurious home. Upholstering is an art handed down from the early ages; yes, it can be traced back to the time of "Jabal, son of Lamech," in the seventh generation of "Adam" and the sixth of "Cain," who was a tent-maker. But it is not the intention of the writer to trace this branch of the furniture industry from its early beginning, but to take it up in its modern form, since the recent development of capitalism.

Up to four years ago upholstering depended upon skilled labor, such as described at the outset of this article. Prior to then there was a time when the upholsterer was an important member of the community because of his diverse trades. Then upholstering embraced tent-making, undertaking, saddlery, wagon trimming and undertaking. With these trades at his command, the upholsterer played an important part. It was an easy matter for him to believe then that he was above other workmen in skill and social standing. He owned the tools of production, and, to that extent, owned his labor power. He, therefore, had to be reckoned with in dictating terms.

With the rapid growth of cities under capitalism came a great demand for upholstered furniture, a demand that exceeded the supply. As mechanics were scarce, various schemes were tried to supply that demand. The undoing of the upholsterer was begun at this period. Apprentices were taken on in large numbers and bound to serve three years as such, with little compensation, generally none at all, the manufacturer settling with the parents for one hundred dollars at the expiration of the apprenticeship. With the emigration from other countries, men paid the manufacturers to learn the trade. That generation of upholsterers and the one following almost lost track of their origin, while the present generation knows nothing of it at all, and the ones entering now will be nothing more nor less than a machine or section hand. Such is the rapid development of the industry under capitalism.

With the advent of the apprentices first mentioned, and in the subdivision of labor that took place along with it, the demand of society was satisfied for the time being, as upholstered furniture is a luxury. Then the manufacturer had to devise ways and means to create a new demand for his goods, which consisted mainly of plain work. It was then that tufted work was introduced on a large scale—through tufting on a small scale in the manufacture of upholstered furniture by hand had been in use for over two hundred years—and consisted of the filling and retaining of materials in variously shaped designs (commonly called biscuit and diamond tufting), and consisting of filling such designs with various materials, and the laying of plaited fabric to be tufted, and of securing such fabric to a suitable backing.

The steadily increasing demand for tufted work in furniture, carriages and other lines of upholstering naturally offered considerable inducement for the invention of a mechanical device for making or doing tufting, and, in 1868, the first successful machine of commercial value was put on the market. A pamphlet issued by the Novelty Tufting Machine Company on December 27, 1902, states that their machines were then in successful operation in "one hundred and thirty-seven furniture, one hundred and forty-two carriage and twenty-four casket factories." These figures do not include the machines of the various other machine companies, working under different patents, that are also in operation.

This means that a great many machines have been put into effective operation in four years. This also means much when we take into consideration the many failures of previous inventions and conditions generally, including prejudices, that had to be overcome; but the time is fast approaching when these features will be entirely eliminated from the field, for the echoes of the coming trust is heard from the West.

In the aforementioned pamphlet there also appears a photographic reproduction of an up-to-date steel power press in operation, "showing class of labor employed": two young girls standing on two sides of the press, taking off a pad just made, ready for the non-skilled upholsterer to place on his job and finish. "Finish," did I say? Nay, not even finish, for to-day young girls are employed to do even that part of the work that at one time meant a great deal to the mechanic.

Great was the joy of the upholsterer when the announcement of the failure of a machine to do "springing-up" was made. Short-lived was that joy, however, for to-day there is in use a simple wire-woven spring ready to be placed in the job by a boy for a few dollars per week, and where this spring is not in use boys are taught to do the springing-up, and in a short time can do it as perfect as the old workers. As this is an important part in the construction of the article, one can see that this change takes the ground from under the mechanic. The upholsterer then takes up the next section and puts his pad on couches and backs on suits, and, where suits are made with plain seats,

hands it over to the girls to put the gimp on. By this simple subdivision of labor the output has been doubled with less cost in the manufacturing, and the mechanic is walking the highways and byways looking for a job.

Thus, through subdivision of labor and the introduction of machinery, the passing of the skilled mechanic in the upholstering branch of the furniture industry has taken place, and the skilled upholsterer, an aristocrat of labor, is trembling and wondering "how it happened" and what will become of the skill that has required years of training of mind and adeptness of touch to acquire, and which has been so essential to place him in the front ranks of labor.

But have the upholsterers done nothing to obviate these conditions? Have they done nothing to help themselves?

Yes. Like all other trades, they formed unions to save themselves from destruction, and, like all other unions, organized upon the English method, failed to teach the true principles of unionism, class consciousness.

Race prejudice has well played its part throughout the career of these unions. Failing utterly to understand that capitalism is international, they have arrayed themselves against each other to the benefit of the capitalist class.

The first union of any consequence was organized in 1867-68, with Adam Marx as its president. With the building up of the cities came a demand for upholstered furniture, and the union prospered, so much so that forty hours per week and high hats were the order of the day. The upholsterer reached his highest standard between the years of 1868-72. In May of '72 a strike occurred for a 20 per cent. increase. The manufacturers organized, with C. H. Medicus as their president, and combated the efforts of the men for five weeks. They were compelled to give in, as they had no means of filling the men's places.

But the victory of the men was short-lived. The financial panic of '73 soon rent the union asunder. The division of labor that had taken place was also a factor, for with that division there also came a division in the ranks of the men. Some were known as the custom, and others as the wholesale, workers. This, though a slight difference in the manner of working, soon made a schism in the thoughts of the men, and instead of closing the breach (they failing to see that their interests were identical), it widened it. With this division, and business paralyzed throughout the whole country, the opportunity to sell their labor power became scarcer. No more could one man, or a body of men, leave a shop, seek and find employment in the next. This was now but a dream, a thing of the past.

The Employers' Association, seeing the opportunity that they had so long waited for, and not having been brought up in the school of pure and simpledom, but knew their class interests, grasped this opportunity and taught a number of men the trade. This increase in mechanics caused the union to soon disappear, and compelled the upholsterer to accept whatever wages the market offered.

Union after union was formed by the men to regain their lost footing, but to no avail, and from '73 to '78 nothing could be accomplished. In 1879 a union was formed with Isidor May as president. It reached its highest sphere in 1886, when the amalgamation of all branches of the furniture industry took place and a demand for eight hours and 15 per cent. increase was made. This strike lasted ten weeks. In the beginning of the trouble the Employers' Association offered to give 25 per cent. increase, but would not grant the eight-hour day. Through the manipulations of a leading manufacturer, who wormed all the secrets and resources of the union from his men, the union went down in defeat. It was during this period that the trade first saw its Parkinson, when Henry Arlert paid \$80 as a fine for waiting time.

Another subdivision of labor also took place about this period. Previously a mechanic would finish a whole suit, but now it was sofa-maker, armchair-maker, chair-maker, lounge and couch maker; not only that, but the manufacturers would pick out a few fast men, and set them to work to make the pace. This, together with conditions general after a losing strike, widened the breach between the men, and all efforts to again form a union failed, and not until 1891 did it meet with any success. What is left of the union to-day found its origin there. Let us not take up its tribulations, but rather its undoing.

In the early part of 1890 there was in the city of New York Local No. 39, composed of the wholesale workers, and Local No. 44, composed of the custom workers. All were affiliated with the Upholsterers' International Union. In May of that year a firm named "The National Parlor Suit Co." moved its plant to Brooklyn. Local No. 39 refused to transfer to Local No. 33 of Brooklyn the jurisdiction of this shop, claiming that trouble was coming, and Local No. 33 could not handle this affair, despite the fact this local had in 1888 successfully carried on a sixteen weeks' lockout.

In the meantime a letter had been received by Local No. 39 from a tufting machine company stating that it was going to introduce the machine in the east and wanting the union to work in

harmony with the company. In reply thereto the union's corresponding secretary, Haas, announced that Local No. 39 would fight the introduction of the machine and "put it out of business." The company took up the challenge, offered the machine to the "National Company," and it was accepted. The fight then began, with Haas appointed as manager by Local No. 39. After a few days the management of the "National Company" received a committee of the union, with James H. Hatch as spokesman. The proposition of the union was to remove the machine, the "National," to give a thousand dollar bond that it would not use it again. The firm agreed to take the machine out, but balked at the bond proposition; whereat Hatch said: "You can dump the machine into the East River for all I care; but the firm must sign the \$1,000 bond." The conference came to an end, and the machine was taken out the next morning. But Hatch refused to allow the men to return to work, insisting upon the bond issue. This view of the trouble did not coincide with that held by the Brooklyn members of the joint committee, who claimed that, as the machine was removed, therefore the men should return to work. This did not suit Hatch, for a victory so easily won would not allow him to show his greatness (sic) as a leader (?) and do damage to the position of living on the backs of his fellow-craftsmen to which he was aspiring. He fought the proposition of Local No. 33 and told them to "go ahead and take a vote. You cannot do anything, for we outnumber you two to one," meaning thereby that the members of Local No. 39 would vote the way he told them to; and, as they numbered 600 or more, the 200 members of Local No. 33 would be outvoted.

The view taken by Local No. 33 was upheld by the Executive Committee of the U. I. U., and, in a letter to the members of Local No. 33, its president, Anton J. Engel, said in part:

"But often when victory is won we are baffled or disappointed by the ambitions of some who do not believe there is sufficient glory for them in an easy victory, and, for reasons best known to themselves, through misrepresentations and self-assumed powers, succeed in diverting the proper course, thereby prolonging and possibly defeating the ends originally aimed at. Now this may be done consciously as well as unconsciously. But I am satisfied that it was done consciously and intentionally in the strike of the National Parlor Suit Co., because, being warned and advised by me that the victory or end aimed at had already been gained and nothing further could be gained by an agreement and bond of \$1,000. Anyone that has any experience in the labor movement must admit that I am right. For the bond and agreement, even when signed and attested by a notary public, cannot be enforced by a union unless it is strong and powerful enough to enforce it of itself. Courts we know are under the control of the money powers, and Labor is not one of these." Etc., etc.

Despite the ruling of the Executive Committee of the U. I. U., Hatch & Co. continued to strike. The firm, seeing that the men did not return, brought back the machine, determined to fight to a finish.

Hatch then brought into play the weapons of pure and simple trades' unionism. The Central Federated Union of New York endorsed the boycott, and while it did frighten some very small East Side dealers, when it came to the large dealers such as Bloomingdale Bros., etc., etc., it had not the slightest effect whatever. It was an utter failure.

One shop after another then took up the machine and the union saw its end, also that of Hatch, who deserted his dupes, and moved to pastures new.

Edward Henckler, Social Democrat and a one-time member of the S. L. P., having found no graft in the S. L. P., turned his attention to organizing the custom upholsterers for the purpose of getting the walking delegateship at \$18 per week, as was said in the open meeting, as far as the purpose of organizing the craft, which Henckler did not deny. Henckler had about this time succeeded in getting the union formed, when up bobs Mr. Hatch again, who makes his bow and with the prestige gained at the expense of the wholesale workers, robes Henckler of all his work and is appointed business agent at \$25 per week and expenses.

The trade having now advanced to the present prosperous (?) period, and conditions being ripe for an advance along the line, a demand was made and granted.

Intoxicated with so easy a victory, it was decided to take the bull by storm and lock horns with the Dry Goods Association. Accordingly, a strike for increased wages was inaugurated in the leading department stores in September, 1902.

Some details of this strike have appeared in the columns of The People. It is still on. But there are other details that have not been published. To get at these let us take up the report that was given to the Fourth Convention of the Upholsterers' International Union, held at St. Louis, Mo., February 16-17, 1903. President Engel, in reporting as their delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention held at New Orleans, No. 12, 1903, told of the following

resolution by himself:

"No. 158. Whereas, The Central Federated Union of New York City has seated within its body two unions of upholsterers who have been expelled from the Upholsterers' International Union for non-payment of per capita tax and assessments levied by the International Union and the American Federation of Labor, despite the efforts of our International Union to have them unseated; and whereas, these same expelled upholsterers' unions are permitted to use the prestige of the Central Federated Union of New York City and the American Federation in their attempt to destroy the Upholsterers' International Union by sending out circulars in which slanderous and dishonest insinuations have been made against the members and officers of the Upholsterers' International Union and organizer of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Central Federated Union of New York City at once be notified that the United Upholsterers' Unions at present seated in that body be instructed to affiliate with the International Upholsterers' Union; failing to comply with this resolution within thirty days' time after its adoption, the Central Federated Union of New York City shall unseat from its body the two unions of upholsterers; and be it further

"Resolved, That upon the non-compliance of the United Upholsterers' of New York City with these resolutions, the organizer of the American Federation of Labor located in New York be and is hereby instructed to proceed at once to reorganize the Upholsterers of New York City into the International Union of Upholsterers."

Two more resolutions of a like tenor, in which the expelled Hatch unions are accused of attempting to destroy the Upholsterers' International Union follow:

A committee of the A. F. of L. recommended that a conference be called of the U. I. U. and U. U. U. to meet in Washington on Jan. 18, 1903, "to adjust the differences which existed between both organizations." On the call of Gompers the conference met.

The U. I. U. convention, acting in accordance with the plan of conference, then settled this matter by adopting the following: "Exemption from all dues, assessments, etc., accruing, and claimed by the U. I. U. against these unions since its withdrawal therefrom," by a vote of 16 in favor and 2 against.

This action brings to mind a few questions. Why did Engel, and the convention, compromise with a faker, and forgive so easily the sending out of circulars in which slanderous and dishonest insinuations have been made against the members and officers of the U. I. U.?" and the attempts to destroy the U. I. U.?

It was known that Hatch must affiliate and get the endorsement of the U. I. U. to have the A. F. of L. place a boycott upon the Dry Goods Association, as can be seen from the resolution submitted by Hatch and adopted by the convention.

Did Engel "lay down" because he believed that "the ambitions of some who do not believe there is sufficient glory for them," etc., was a possible rival too secure his due-paying dupes, or did he and Hatch recognize "that birds of a feather flock together?"

On the other hand, why was Hatch so willing to go at the call of, and so anxious to get the support of, Gompers, of whom he said: "When Gompers is seated with his legs stretched under the table and a bottle of good wine within his reach, while dining with such as Oscar Strauss, he cares but little about labor?"

Throughout the whole 29 pages of the U. I. U. convention report not one word appears about the machine that is now reducing the once powerful craft to the condition of the proletarian who must travel from city to country and back to the city again as the seasons come and go, for no longer can he depend upon the work in the factory to supply his wants.

But such is trades union pure and simple. This, coupled with the fact that while a strike was on against the firm of J. & W. Sloane, the work was turned out by a firm in Brooklyn, whose shop is the cream of unionism, and that the building trades refuse to strike on houses upholstered by non-unionists, clearly exposes how nobly the class struggle is being waged by the pure and simple fair-led upholsterers' union!

Upholsterers, awaken from your antediluvian sleep and realize that you belong to a wage working class, a slave class, under the present economic system of capitalism. The census report shows that the workers employed in the furniture industry received in 1890 \$488,31 average wages and produced \$1,622,57 in value. In 1900 they received \$426,31 and produced a value of \$1,531,40. But these figures do not tell the whole tale. Though values have decreased, you produce more suits, owing to the cheaper prices at which furniture sells, than in 1890. As a result, your work has been constantly intensified, so much so that the percentage of mortality among cabinetmakers and upholsterers, according to the census, has increased from 15.3 per cent. in 1890 to 18.0 per cent. in 1900. This is only a beginning, with living expenses increased 33 per cent.

I am foolish enough to know that the world is an island surrounded by space, in round numbers twenty-five thousand miles in circumference. Three young men about a year or so ago travelled around it in about sixty days, one started from New York, one from Chicago, and one from San Francisco.

I have read "Seven Men on Money Island," "Robinson Crusoe," "Looking Backward," "Pilgrim's Progress," "Paradise Lost," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Roman History," "Karl Marx," "Poverty and Progress," "The Bible," "History of England," "History of the United States" and the editorials of newspapers, first generally, and I have been told by many "That I am a fool to read such stuff," and when I tell

them that I read the Daily, Weekly and Sunday People they conclude that then surely I must be a fool, because that newspaper belongs to the Socialist Labor Party, whose members have contributed from their individual pockets the money to establish and maintain it, and are charging such a small price for it that they can't make money out of it, and besides it tells the working class that that class produces all wealth and therefore it should belong to them, the capitalist class does not do any useful labor and therefore is not entitled to any of the wealth, and those wise guys, who generally are workingmen say, can anyone but a fool believe such rot? I believe it, so I know that I am a fool.

Mr. Editor, here comes the fool thoughts of a fool writer; will you please publish so I can see how it looks on paper?

The Daily People Saturday, Nov. 14, 1903, editorially says: "That the progress of capitalism is destructive to the well being of the working class is being set forth in the 'economics' practiced by the Steel Trust. Salaries and wages will be cut \$29,600,000, 4 per cent. of the force will be suspended, many plants will be closed and concentrated, while the output of the workers will be unrestricted. This is the capitalist growth into which the workers sink in ever greater degradation while producing an ever greater quantity of wealth."

I've further read that there is a machine for making glass in Vineyard, New Jersey, that will do the work of thirty-six men. The wise guys say the only thing to do is to discharge thirty-five out of every thirty-six. I (being considered a fool by those same wise guys) say keep the whole thirty-six men on the payroll. To keep the whole number of men on the payroll reduce the working time of each. As there is only ten hours' work to be done, a day would average 16 2-3 minutes for each man. They say I am a fool because I want to abolish private ownership by the methods taught by the S. L. P. press—The People.

Mr. Editor, please let me tell the wise guys that I think they are more than fools because they, like the ancients, prefer slavery to freedom, and they ought to have, not only their ears bored with an awl, but their heads as well. The United States census states that labor receives 17 per cent. of wealth produced, or one-sixth; therefore, abolish the private class company by making it a co-operative affair under Socialism, and the workers will get six times as much wealth for 16 2-3 minutes as now for ten hours.

I think they (the wise guys) are fools because they condemn what they do not understand; because they believe it is wise to prefer capitalism and belong to a trades union and pay heavy dues, besides often unreasonable initiation fees, which union is unable to furnish steady work or prevent a wage reduction even to no income at all, while the leaders are permitted to put their feet under their boss's tables, as the delegates now in conference at Boston are doing, while strikes are going on in Chicago, Colorado, etc., and wages are being reduced in many industries; railroads, steel works, mining and others, including those of the New England cotton workers.

I think they are fools because they want to remain ignorant of Socialism and its benefits; because they won't spend one cent a week for the acquaintance of The Weekly People, which teaches that none should be in poverty in the midst of plenty, also how to organize for mutual benefit. They are fools because they say the working class won't stick together and never will, and then, they, on election days, go and vote the same private ownership parties into power.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months. Address Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

Lectures begin at 3 o'clock p. m. sharp. Comrades should see that these lectures are well attended.

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Philip V. Farnell, on "Presumption of Innocence."

December 12—By Mr. W. A. Douglas, of Toronto, Canada; subject will be announced later.

December 20—By Hon. Attorney Arthur W. Hickman, on "Personal Rights."

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WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM

By AUGUST BEBEL

Translated from the Original German of the Thirty.
Third Edition

By DANIEL DE LEON

CORRECTED, IN THE NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY

PART II.

WOMAN IN THE PRESENT—Continued.

Here again we have an illustration of how capitalist society breaks the way in revolutionizing human affairs, in this instance in domestic life—but only for its elect. Domestic life being thus radically transformed, the servant, this "slave of all the whims of the mistress," is no more—and the mistress neither. "No servants, no culture!" cries the horrified Herr v. Treitschke with comic pathos. He can at little imagine society without servants as Aristotle could without slaves. The matter of surprise is that Herr v. Treitschke looks upon our servants as the "carriers of civilization." Treitschke, like Eugen Richter, is furthermore greatly worried by the shoe-polishing and clothes-dusting question, which neither is able to attend to personally. It so happens, however, that with nine-tenths of the people everyone sees to that himself, or the wife does for her husband, or a daughter or son for the family. We might answer that what the nine-tenths have hitherto done, the remnant tenth may also do. But there is another way out. Why should not in future society the youth of the land, without distinction of sex, be called for such necessary work? Work does not dishonor, even if it consist in polishing boots. Many a member of the old nobility, and officers of the army at that, learned the lesson when, to escape their debts, they ran off to the United States, and there became servants, or shoe-polishers. Eugen Richter, in his pamphlets, goes even so far as to cause the downfall of the "Socialist Imperial Chancellor" on the "Shoe-polishing Question," and the consequent falling to pieces of the "Socialist State." The "Socialist Imperial Chancellor" refuses to polish his own shoes; hence his troubles. The bourgeois has hugely enjoyed this description of Richter, and it has thereby furnished evidence of the modesty of its demands upon a criticism of Socialism. But Eugen Richter lived to experience the sorrow of not only seeing one of his own party members in Nuremberg invent a shoe-polishing machine soon after the appearance of that pamphlet, but of also learning that at the Chicago Exposition of 1893 an electric shoe-polishing machine was exhibited that did the work perfectly. Thus the principal objection, raised by Richter and Treitschke against Socialist society, has been practically thrown overboard by an invention made under the bourgeois social system itself.

The revolutionary transformation, that radically changes all the relations of man, especially the position of woman, is, as we see, going on now under our own eyes. It is only a question of time when society will take the process into its own hands and upon a large scale, thus quickening and perfecting the change and affording to all, without exception, the opportunity to share its innumerable advantages.

PART III.

WOMAN IN THE FUTURE.

This chapter can be condensed in few words. It only contains the conclusions that flow from what has been said, conclusions that the reader may draw for himself.

The woman of future society is socially and economically independent; she is no longer subject to even a vestige of dominion and exploitation; she is free, the peer of man, mistress of her lot. Her education is the same as that of man, with such exceptions as the difference of sex and sexual functions demand. Living under natural conditions, she is able to unfold and exercise her mental powers and faculties. She chooses her occupation on such field as corresponds with her wishes, inclinations and natural abilities, and she works under conditions identical with man's. Even if engaged as a practical working-woman on some field or other, at other times of the day she may be educator, teacher or nurse, at yet others she may exercise herself in art, or cultivate some branch of science, and at yet others may be filling some administrative function. She joins in studies, enjoyments or social intercourse with either her sisters or with men,—as she may please or occasion may serve.

In the choice of love, she is, like man, free and unhampered. She weds or is wosed, and closes the bond from no considerations other than her own inclinations. This bond is a private contract, celebrated without the intervention of any functionary—just as marriage was a private contract until deep in the Middle Ages. Socialism creates in this nothing new: it merely restores, at a higher level of civilization and under new social forms, that which prevailed at a more primitive social stage, and before private property began to rule society.

Under the proviso that he inflict injury upon none, the individual shall himself oversee the satisfaction of his own instincts. The satisfaction of the sexual instinct is as much a private concern as the satisfaction of any other natural instinct. None is therefore accountable to others, and no unsolicited judge may interfere. How I shall eat, how I shall drink, how I shall sleep, how I shall clothe myself, is my private affair,—exactly so my intercourse with a person of the opposite sex. Intelligence and culture, perfect individual freedom—qualities that become normal through the education and the conditions of future society—will guard everyone against the commission of acts that will render to his injury. Self-training and the knowledge of their own being are possessions of the men and the women of future society to a degree much above the present. The simple circumstance that all bashful prudery and affectation of secrecy regarding natural matters will have vanished is a guarantee of a more natural intercourse of the sexes than that which prevails to-day. If incompatibility, disengagement, or repulsion set in between two persons that have come together, morality commands that the unnatural, and therefore immoral, bond be dissolved. Seeing, moreover, that all the circumstances and conditions, which until then condemned large numbers of women to celibacy and to prostitution, will have vanished, man can no longer superimpose himself. On the other hand, the completely changed social conditions will have removed the numerous inconveniences that to-day affect married life, that often prevent its favorable unfolding, or that even render it wholly impossible.

The contradictions in and the unnatural features of the present position of woman are realized with ever increasing force in wide social circles. The sentiment finds lively utterance in the literature of the Social Question as well as in works of fiction,—often, it must be confessed, in wrongful manner. That the present form of marriage corresponds ever less with its purpose, no thinking person any longer denies. Thus is seen the phenomenon of the demand for freedom in the choice of love, and for the untrammeled dissolution of the marriage bond, when necessary, made by people who refuse to draw the requisite conclusions for the change of the present social system. They believe that the freedom of sexual intercourse must be asserted only in behalf of the privileged classes. In a polemic against Fanny Lewald's efforts in behalf of the emancipation of woman, Mathilde Reichhardt-Stromberg expresses herself this wise:

"If you (Fanny Lewald) claim the complete equality of woman with man in social and political life, George Sand also must be right in her struggles for emancipation, which aim no further than at what man has long been in undisputed possession of. Indeed, there is no reasonable ground for admitting the head and not the heart of woman to this equality. To give and to take as freely as man. On the contrary, if woman has by nature the right, and consequently, also the duty—for we should

not bury the talent bestowed upon us—of exerting her brain tissue to the utmost in the race with the intellectual Titans of the opposite sex, she must then have precisely the same right to preserve her equilibrium by quickening the circulation of her heart's blood in whatever way it may seem good to her. Do we not all read without the slightest moral indignation how Goethe—to begin with the greatest as an illustration—again and again wasted the warmth of his heart and the enthusiasm of his great soul on a different woman? Reasonable people regard this as perfectly natural by the very reason of the greatness of his soul, and the difficulty of satisfying it. Only the narrow-minded moralist stops to condemn his conduct. Why, then, deride the 'great souls' among women? . . . Let us suppose that the whole female sex consisted of great souls like George Sand, that every woman were a Lucretia Floriani, whose children are all children of love and who brought up all these children with true motherly love and devotion, as well as with intelligence and good sense. What would become of the world? There can be no doubt that it could continue to exist and to progress, just as it does now; it might even feel exceptionally comfortable under the arrangement."

Accordingly, Mathilde Reichhardt-Stromberg is of the opinion that, if every woman were a Lucretia Floriani, that is, a great soul like George Sand, who draws her own picture in Lucretia Floriani, they should be free for the "preservation of their equilibrium to quicken the circulation of their heart's blood in whatever way it may seem good to them." But why should that be the privilege of the "great souls" only, and not of the others also, who are no "great souls," and can no one? No such difference exists to us. If a Goethe and a George Sand—to take these two from the many who have acted and are acting like them—live according to the inclinations of their hearts—and about Goethe's love affairs whole libraries are published that are devoured by his male and female admirers in wrapt ecstasy—why condemn in others that, which done by a Goethe or a George Sand, becomes the subject of entire admiration?

Indeed, such freedom in the choice of love is an impossibility in bourgeois society. This fact was the objective point in our preceding array of evidence. But place the whole community under social conditions similar to those enjoyed by the material and intellectual elect, and forthwith the opportunity is there of equal rights and freedom for all. In "Jacques," George Sand depicts a husband who judges the adulterous relations of his wife with another man in these words: "No human being can command love; and none is guilty if he feels, or goes without it. What degrades the woman is the lie: what constitutes her adultery is not the hour that she grants to her lover, but the night that she thereupon spends with her husband." Thanks to this view of the matter, Jacques feels obliged to yield the place to his rival, Borel, and he proceeds to philosophize: "Borel, in my place, would have quietly beaten his wife, and perhaps would not have blushed to receive her afterwards into his bed, debased by his blows and his kisses. There are men who cut the throat of an unfaithful wife without ceremony, after the fashion of the Orientals, because they consider her as legal property. Others fight with their rival, kill him or drive him away, and again seek the kisses of the woman they pretend to love, and who shrinks from them with horror, or resigns herself in despair. These, in cases of conjugal love, are the most common ways of acting, and I say that the love of the hags is less vile and less gross than that of these men." Commenting on these passages, Brandes observes: "These truths, which are considered elemental with our cultured classes, were 'sophisms that cried to heaven' only fifty years ago." But the "property and cultured world" dare not to this day openly avow the principles of George Sand, although, in point of fact, it lives up to them in the main. As in morality and religion, the bourgeois is a hypocrite in marriage also.

What Goethe and George Sand did, has been done and continues to be done by thousands of others, who are not to be compared with Goethe, yet without in the least losing the esteem and respect of society. All that is needed is a respectable position, the rest comes of itself. All this notwithstanding, the liberties of a Goethe and a George Sand are improper, judged from the standpoint of bourgeois morality, and stand in contradiction with the nature of its social principles. Compulsory marriage is the normal marriage of bourgeois society: it is the only "moral" union of the sexes: all other sexual union, by whomsoever entered into, is immoral. Bourgeois marriage—we have proved the point beyond cavil—is the result of bourgeois property relations. This marriage, which is intimately related with private property and the right of inheritance—demands "legitimate" children as heirs: it is entered into for the purpose of acquiring these: under the pressure of social conditions, it is forced even upon those who have nothing to bequeath; it becomes a social law, the violation of which the State punishes by imprisoning for a term of years the men or women who live in adultery and have been divorced.

In future society there is nothing to bequeath, unless the domestic equipment and personal inventory be regarded as inheritance: the modern form of marriage is thus devoid of foundation and collapses. The question of inheritance is thereby solved, and Socialism need not concern itself about abolishing the same. No right of inheritance can arise where there is no private property.

Woman is, accordingly, free, and her children, where she has any, do not impair her freedom: they can only fill all the fuller the cup of her enjoyments and her pleasure in life. Nurses, teachers, female friends, the rising female generations—all these are ready at hand to help the mother when she needs help.

It is possible that there may be men in the future who will say with Alexander von Humboldt: "I am not built for the father of a family. Moreover, I consider marriage a sin, and the begetting of children a crime." What of it? The power of natural instincts will restore the equilibrium. We are alarmed neither by a Humboldt's hostility to marriage nor by the philosophic pessimism of a Schopenhauer, a Mainländer or a v. Hartmann, who raise to man the prospect of self-destruction in the "ideal State." In this matter we hold with Fr. Ratzel, who justly says:

"Man may no longer look upon himself as an exception to the laws of Nature; he should rather begin at last to ascertain the law that underlies his own acts and thoughts, and to endeavor to live his life according to the laws of Nature. He will arrive at the point when he will arrange his social life with his fellows, that is, his family and the State, not after the precepts of far-back centuries, but after the rational principles of natural sense. Politics, morals, principles of justice—all of which are at present fed from all possible sources—will be determined according to the laws of Nature alone. An existence worthy of human beings, dreamed of for thousands of years, will finally become reality."

That day is approaching with giant strides. Human society has traversed, in the course of thousands of years, all the various phases of development, to arrive in the end where it started from,—communistic property and complete equality and fraternity, but no longer among congeners alone, but among the whole human race. In that does the great progress consist. What bourgeois society has vainly striven for, and at which it suffers and is bound to suffer shipwreck—the restoration of freedom, equality and fraternity among men—Socialism will accomplish. Bourgeois society could only set up the theory: here, as in so many other respects, their practice was at odds with their theories. It is for Socialism to harmonize the theory with the practice.

Nevertheless, while man returns to the starting point in his development, the return is effected upon an infinitely higher social plane than that from which he started. Primitive society held property in common in the gens and clan, but only in the rawest and most undeveloped stage. The process of development that took place since, reduced, it is true, the common property to a small and insignificant vestige, broke up the gentes, and finally atomized the whole of society; but, simultaneously, it raised mightily the productivity of that society in its various phases and the manifoldness of social necessities, and it created out of the gentes and tribes nations and great States, although again it produced a condition of things that stood in violent contradiction with social requirements.

The task of the future is to end the contradiction by the retransformation upon the broadest basis, of property and productive powers into collective property.

"Frauenrecht und Fraueneigentum. Eine Antwort auf Fanny Lewald's Briefe 'Für und wider die Frauen.'"

In his work "Bau und Leben des sozialen Körpers" (The Structure and Life of the Social Body), Dr. Schaeffle says: "A loosening of the bonds of matrimony by the facilitation of divorce is certainly undesirable. It flies in the face of the natural object of human pairing, and would be injurious to the preservation of the population. . . . Well, at any rate, the children are not wrong, after what has been said—he it follows that we not only consider their view wrong, but are inclined to regard it as 'immoral.' Nevertheless, Dr. Schaeffle will allow that the idea of introducing and maintaining institutions that do violence to its own conceptions of morality, is simply unimaginable in a society of much higher culture than the present."

"Quoted in Haeckel's 'Naturliche Schöpfungsgeschichte.'

Society re-takes what once was its own, but, in accord with the newly created conditions of production, it places its whole mode of life upon the highest stage of culture, which enables all to enjoy what under more primitive circumstances was the privilege of individuals or of individual classes only.

Now woman again fills the active role that once was hers in primitive society. She does not become the mistress, she is the equal of man.

"The end of social development resembles the beginning of human existence. The original equality returns. The mother-web of existence starts and rounds up the cycle of human affairs"—thus writes Bachofen, in his frequently quoted work "Das Mutterrecht," forecasting coming events. Like Bachofen, Morgan also passes judgment upon bourgeois society, a judgment that, without his having any particular information on Socialism, coincides essentially with our own. He says:

"Since the advent of civilization, the outgrowth of property has been so immense, its forms so diversified, its uses so expanding and its management so intelligent in the interests of its owners, that it has become, on the part of the people, an unmanageable power. The human mind stands bewildered in the presence of its own creation. The time will come, nevertheless, when human intelligence will rise to the mastery over property, and define the relations of the State to the property it protects, as well as the obligations and the limits of the rights of its owners. The interests of society are paramount to individual interests, and the two must be brought into just and harmonious relations. A mere property career is not the final destiny of mankind, if progress is to be the law of the future as it has been of the past. The time which has passed away since civilization began is but a fragment of the past duration of man's existence; and but a fragment of the ages yet to come. The dissolution of society bids fair to become the termination of a career of which property is the end and aim; because such a career contains the elements of self-destruction. Democracy in government, brotherhood in society, equality in rights and privileges, and universal education, foreshadow the next higher plane of society to which experience, intelligence and knowledge are steadily tending. It will be a revival, in a higher form, of the liberty, equality and fraternity of the ancient gentes."

Thus we see how men, proceeding from different starting-points, are guided by their scientific investigations to the identical conclusions. The complete emancipation of woman, and her equality with man, is the final goal of our social development, whose realization no power on earth can prevent:—and this realization is possible only by a social change that shall abolish the rule of man over man—hence also of capitalists over workingmen. Only then will the human race reach its highest development. The "Golden Age" that man has been dreaming of for thousands of years, and after which they have been longing, will have come at last. Class rule will have reached its end for all time, and, along with it, the rule of man over woman.

PART IV.

INTERNATIONALITY.

In the very nature of things, an existence worthy of human beings can never be the exclusive possession of a single privileged people. Isolated from all others, no nation could either raise or keep up such an establishment. The development that we have reached is the product of the co-operation of national and international forces and relations. Although with many the national idea still wholly sways the mind, and subserves the purpose of maintaining political and social dominations, possible only within national boundaries, the human race has reached far into internationalism.

Treaties of commerce, of tariffs and of shipping, postal unions, international expositions, conventions on international law and on international systems of measurement, international scientific congresses and associations, international expeditions of discovery, our trade and inter-communication, especially the international congresses of workingmen, who are the carriers of the new social order and to whose moral influence was mainly due the international congress for factory legislation in the interest of the workingmen, assembled in Berlin in the spring of 1890 upon the invitation of the German Empire,—these and many other phenomena testify to the international character that, despite national demarcations, the relations between the various civilized nations have assumed. National boundary lines are being broken through. The term "world's economy" is taking the place of "national economy": an increasing significance is attaching to it, seeing that upon it depends the well-being and prosperity of individual nations. A large part of our own products is exchanged for those of foreign nations, without which we could no longer exist. As one branch of industry is injured when another suffers, so likewise does the production of one nation suffer materially when that of another is paralyzed. Despite all such transitory disturbances as wars and race persecutions, the relations of the several nations draw ever closer, because material interests, the strongest of all, dominate them. Each new highway, every improvement in the means of intercommunication, every invention or improvement in the process of production, whereby goods are made cheaper, strengthens these relations. The ease with which personal contact can be established between distantly located countries and peoples is a new and powerful link in the chain that draws and holds the nations together. Emigrations and colonizations are additional and powerful levers. One people learns from the other. Each seeks to excel. Along with the interchange of material products, the interchange of the products of the mind is going on, in the original tongue as well as in translations. To millions the learning of foreign living languages becomes a necessity. Next to material advantages, nothing contributes more towards removing antipathies than to penetrate into the language and the intellectual products of a foreign people.

The effect of this process of drawing together, that is going on upon an international scale, is that the several nations are resembling one another ever more in their social conditions. With the most advanced, and therefore pace-setting nations, the resemblance is now such that he who has learned to understand the social structure of one, likewise knows that of all the others in essentials. It happens similarly as in Nature where, among animals of the same species the skeleton formation and organization is the same, and, if in possession of a part of such a skeleton, one can theoretically construct the whole animal.

A further result is this, that where the same social foundations are found, their effects must be the same—the accumulation of vast wealth, and its opposite pole of mass-poverty, wage-slavery, dependence of the masses upon the machinery of production, their domination by the property-holding minority, and the rest of the long train of consequences.

Indeed, we see that the class antagonisms and the class struggles, that rage throughout Germany, equally keep all Europe, the United States, Australia, etc., in commotion. In Europe, from Russia across to Portugal, from the Balkans, Hungary and Italy across to England and Ireland, the same spirit of discontent is prevalent, the identical symptoms of social fermentation, of general apprehension and of decomposition are noticeable. Externally unlike, according to the degree of development, the character of the people and their political organization, these movements are all essentially alike. Deep-reaching social antagonisms are their cause. Every year these antagonisms become more pronounced, the fermentation and discontent sinks deeper and spreads wider, until finally some provocation, possibly insignificant in seeming, brings on the explosion, that then spreads like lightning throughout the civilized world, and calls upon the people to take sides—pro or con.

The battle is then on between New and Old Society. Masses of people step upon the stage; an abundance of intelligence is enlisted, such as the world never before saw engaged in any contest, and never again will see gathered for such a purpose. It is the last social struggle of all. Standing at the elevation of this century, the sight is obvious of the steady coming to a head of the forces for the struggle in which the New Ideas will triumph.

The new social system will then rear itself upon an international basis. The peoples will fraternize; they will reach one another the hand, and they will endeavor to gradually extend the new conditions over all the races of the earth. No people any longer approaches another as an enemy, bent upon oppression and exploitation; or as the representative of a strange creed that it seeks to impose upon others;—they well meet one another as friends, who seek to raise all human beings to the height of civilization. The labors of the new social order in its work of colonization and civilization will differ as essentially in both purpose and method from the present, as the two social orders are essentially different from each other. Neither powder nor lead, neither "firewater" (liquor) nor Bible will be used. The task of civilization is

entered upon with the instruments of peace, which will present the civilized to the savages, not as enemies, but as benefactors. Intelligent travelers and investigators have long learned to know how successful is that path.

When the civilized peoples shall have reached the point of joining in a large federation, the time will have come when for evermore the storms of war shall have been laid. Perpetual peace is no dream, as the gentlemen who strut about in uniforms seek to make people believe. That day shall have come the moment the peoples shall have understood their true interests: these are not promoted by war and dissension: by armaments that bear down whole nations; they are promoted by peaceful, mutual understandings, and jointly laboring in the path of civilization. Moreover, as was shown on page 1, the ruling classes and their Governments are seeing to it that the military armaments and ware break their own backs by their own immensity. Thus the last weapons will wander into the museums of antiquity, as so many of their predecessors have done before, and serve as witnesses to future generations of the manner in which the generations gone by have for thousands of years frequently torn up one another like wild animals—until finally the human in them triumphed over the beast.

National peculiarities are everywhere nourished by the ruling classes in order that, at a given juncture, a great war may furnish a drainage for dangerous tendencies at home. As a proof of the extent to which these national peculiarities engender wars, an utterance of the late General Fieldmarshal Moltke may here be quoted. In the last volume of his posthumous work, which deals with the German-French war of 1870-71, this passage occurs among others in the introductory observations:

"So long as nations lead separate existences there will be dissensions that only strokes can arbitrate. In the interest of humanity, however, it is to be hoped that wars may become as much rarer as they have become more fearful."

Now then, this national separate existence, that is, the hostile shutting off of one nation from another, will vanish. Thus future generations will be able to achieve without trouble tasks that gifted heads have long conceived, and unsuccessfully attempted to accomplish. Condorcet, among others, conceived the idea of an international language. The late Ulysses S. Grant, ex-President of the United States, uttered himself this wise on a public occasion: "Seeing that commerce, education and the rapid exchange of thought and of goods by telegraphy and steam have altered everything, I believe that God is preparing the world to become one nation, to speak one language and to reach such a

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1882.....	2,008
In 1882.....	2,157
In 1884.....	26,564
In 1886.....	34,191
IN 1902.....	53,617

Tell me, ah! ye toilers, tell,
What is it ye are receiving
For the lives you're forced to
sell—

In this age of cant and
thieving?

At ye brutes or are ye men?
Come, oh! let your voices
thunder
Forth the answer—We're again
Will ye slave that they may
plunder!

GOMPERS IN CHARGE.

Chicago dispatches announce that the employees of the Chicago City Railway Company, who struck for living conditions, started a riot by throwing volleys of stones upon the five trains that were sent out by the company; and the dispatches proceed to say that the police fired upon the rioters, wounding several, and probably killing one. Obviously, Gompers is in charge. In charge of whom? Of the rioters? Of the police? Of both. He is in charge of the tragedy-show, just now enacting on the Chicago stage, with Labor and Capital as the star tragedians.

The Chicago City Railway Company's employees are badly paid and inhumanly worked. These two statements can be condensed in one—they are given a pitiful sum of the wealth they produce. Small wonder such men are dissatisfied. But dissatisfaction alone, while being a useful, is not a sufficient force. To be effective, dissatisfaction must be intelligent; to be intelligent it must be posted. If, to the smart of privation mid toil, the employees of the Company couched the knowledge of their status in the present social order; if they realized that under this social order they are mere merchandise—like horses and cows; if they understood that being merchandise their wages means their price in the labor-market—just as the price of horses and cows in the horse-market and the cattle-market; if they perceived that this their price is controlled, like the price of horses and cows in their respective markets, by the supply of labor in the labor-market; if they further understood that under this social order, which condemns them to the level of merchandise, their price is bound to decline for the same reason that other prices decline;—if, in short, the employees of the Company were posted on their class conditions, then their discontent would take them with eyes open to the spot where the roads fork—one road leading to submission, the other to revolt; the first road leading them open-eyed to cooledge as the only thing they may think themselves fit for, the other road leading them to emancipation, to the determination to free themselves from the condition of merchandise. Nor would they then be long in discovering that the vehicle on that road is the Socialist Labor Party ballot, by which to conquer the public powers, overthrow the capitalist system of bondage and raise the Socialist Republic, where he who works shall eat, and he who can and won't shall be allowed to starve to his heart's content.

That is what would happen if these employees were in the charge of KNOWLEDGE. But they are not. They are in the charge of GOMPERS. He tells them to be dissatisfied and to ask for more, and at the same time he tells them that their interests are the same as the interests of the capitalist, and that the two we and should harmonize. No doubt they can, but only in the way that the interests of the cow and the horse can harmonize with their owners,—by sub-

mission, and a readiness to be turned into Bologna sausages when worn out and no longer wanted. It goes without saying that men under such charge cannot give their discontent any but the expression that a discontented horse or cow would give to theirs. The conduct of the Chicago City Railway Company employees proves that Gompers is in full charge.

On the other hand, in whose charge are the shooting Police? They are weapons of the capitalist class, that is, of the class that Gompers maintains the working-class should be in harmony with. Seeing that where there is a capitalist class there can only be a cow and horse class of workingmen, it follows that, when the workingman refuses to "harmonize" with his master, he is not entitled to a treatment other than that bestowed upon the "un-harmonizing," discontented cow or horse—no more and no less than the treatment the employees of the Chicago City Railway Company are now receiving: beaten into submission. The conduct of the Police in this Chicago affair proves that Gompers is in charge of them too.

The martyrology of Saints is full of instances of the regenerate sinners inflicting severe lashings upon themselves in atonement for their sins. Senator Carmack should take a leading place among them. His own back must be black and blue. He should be canonized as St. Carmack.

Is it not by an appeal to act from a "stern and self-sacrificing sense of duty," and at the same time with a "lively regard for the profits that will accrue," that the capitalist class orders its police and militia to "shoot to kill" workingmen on strike for living conditions?

Is it not a case of "worshipping God" and "getting your money back" when the capitalist Legislatures open "with prayers to the Prince of Peace" deliberations that set humanity by ears in commercial and even bloodier wars?

In short, what else is the capitalist scheme but one presented in the double aspect of a "bargain counter and a missionary box"? A scheme by which the capitalist "puts his nickel in the slot for sweet charity's sake" and gets "more than his money's worth of chewing gum and cigars"—Labor's flesh, bone and marrow?

The martyrology of Saints is full of instances of the regenerate sinners inflicting severe lashings upon themselves in atonement for their sins. Senator Carmack should take a leading place among them. His own back must be black and blue. He should be canonized as St. Carmack.

FOR WHOM DID SHE SPEAK?

The official bulletin for the ninth day of the Boston convention of the A. F. of L. quotes Delegate Max S. Hayes as saying:

"Yes; the trades unions have increased wages of workmen."

Delegates to representative bodies represent two constituencies, a narrow and a broader one. They represent the constituency that elects them, and they represent the whole element of which their own body is a constituent part. Being elected by the International Typographical Union, Max S. Hayes represented that body in the first instance; being elected to a convention of labor, he also represented Labor in general. Now, then, for whom did Mamie speak: did she speak for the compositors, or did she speak for Labor at large?

As to the compositors, the typesetting machine has made havoc among them. At one time able to earn as high as \$36 a week, that day has gone. To-day \$20 is the maximum. Nor is that all. A craftsman correspondent to the August number of "The Typographical Journal," official paper of the International Typographical Union, records the following facts:

"It is doubtful to my mind if the world has gained anything from Mr. Mergenthaler's invention, from a humanitarian point of view, because the increased mortality in our ranks since it was placed on the market is something appalling. With all the care that has been taken to select men who would be proof against the shocks which it administers to the nervous system, it has more victims to its credit than the four years of the civil war."

In other words, and keeping in mind that the hours of work of the compositors have been reduced, it follows that the decline in their wages, absolute and relative, is such that their earnings have become utterly unequal to the waste of tissue in the process of labor, so unequal that a devastating war of four years' duration less lives than are wrecked in that industry, for one!—Obviously, Mamie did not speak for the Typographical Union when he declared the trades unions had increased the wages of workmen.

Did she, perhaps, speak for Labor at large? Let's see. Consulting another authoritative source, the Twelfth Census—a source whose sins would rather be on the side of Mamie's contention—we find the following entries:

For 1890—

"Average number of wage-earners (in manufacturing and mechanical industries) 4,251,613
"Total wages \$1,891,228,321."

For 1900—

"Average number of wage-earners (in manufacturing and mechanical industries) 5,308,406
"Total wages \$2,322,333,877."

In other words, the average wages per workingman in 1890 was \$444.83, and in 1900 it amounted to only \$437.18—a decline of \$7.65. Or, to put it still more plastically, while the new values produced by Labor in 1900 in the manufacturing and mechanical industries exceeded the new values produced by Labor in 1890 by nearly fifteen hundred million dollars, the share received by the workingman of the product of his own toil went down!—Obviously, again, Mamie was not speaking for Labor at large when she declared the trades unions had increased the wages of workmen.

Yet Mamie spoke. She must have spoken for someone. Who may that someone be?

When the labor-plundering capitalist speaks "for the people," HE is the people: so when he says "the people are prosperous" he means himself. It is just so with the labor-fakir. When Mamie says the trades unions have increased the wages of the workmen, she has herself and her breed in mind. And then she speaks truth. She has prospered by the pure and simple trades union. She raised her wages on her paper, the "Cleveland Citizen," beyond what she could earn "at the ease," and she has since eked out her earnings by junketing trips (and perquisites) to Europe as "fraternal delegate" etc., etc.—all borne and made possible by the patient back of Labor, held numb and dumb in the pure and simple trades unions, of which the bogus Socialist, Max S. Hayes, is a beneficiary, and around which, like barnacles, she follows the sunshine while she feeds.

THE PURSUIT OF LUXURIES.

For undue exaggeration and the confounding of fact with fiction the average newspaper editorial is to be condemned. More harmful and misleading assertions can be found in a paragraph of such an editorial than a statistician can undo in an elaborate article. Written with a view of establishing an unsound position, the average newspaper editorial is characterized by a display of recklessness and a lack of caution and circumspection that make it utterly unworthy of confidence or belief.

A recent issue of "The Wall Street Journal" furnishes a case in point. In an editorial entitled "The Pursuit of Luxuries," dealing with the well-known and perfectly legitimate desire of American communities for other than the bare necessities of life, the "Journal" sweepingly declares:

"The pursuit of luxuries, rather than of necessities, of life is one of the leading characteristics of the age and the land in which we live. The competition of existence for the bare necessities is not so keen as in other ages. The competition for luxuries has been carried to a point of nerve tension unparalleled in the history of the country. Bountiful harvests, year after year, protect us from famine. We have as a people enough and to spare of food to eat and clothes to wear, and this without undue exertion."

As to the compositors, the typesetting machine has made havoc among them. At one time able to earn as high as \$36 a week, that day has gone. To-day \$20 is the maximum. Nor is that all. A craftsman correspondent to the August number of "The Typographical Journal," official paper of the International Typographical Union, records the following facts:

"The recklessness of these assertions is apparent when it is recollect that millions of workers in this country are struggling along on an average wage of \$1.50 a day, census figures. The contempt for "the bare necessities" and "the pursuit of the luxuries" of life which this munificent wage permits, is more easily imagined than described. These men, further, consume their life in sweatshop, in mill, in mine, and on the railroads, under such stress as to increase the mortality among them. The census figures for 1890 show the death rate for males in occupations to have been 13.8 per cent. as compared to 15.3 per cent. for 1900. And it is among those occupations contributing directly to the production of "the bare necessities" that the increase is highest, the flour milling industry, for instance, showing an increase in mortality from 17.3 per cent. in 1890 to 26.6 per cent. in 1900. This surely does not reflect a condition in which the essentials of life, much less its luxuries, are produced in superabundance."

In several of the steel and tin mills of this country the unorganized laborers have gone out on strike against a reduction of wages. Though these strikes have proven unsuccessful—the places of the men having been filled with unemployed—the action of these laborers contrasts strongly with that of the organized workingmen, who have permitted reductions to be imposed on them, despite Gompers' boast that they would be resisted. The Gompersites appear to be running the working class disconcerted into the ground, as usual.

In Indianapolis, Ind., non-union employees employed at the Indianapolis Foundry have been armed and told to shoot to kill. Of all the tragedies arising out of the class struggle none are so pathetic as those due to the pure and simple method of setting one section of the working class against the other, and using them both to advance the interests of their real enemies, the capitalist class.

"In the annual report of the department of labor the results of a careful investigation of the cost of living are given. Upon a basis of 2,567 families, with an average of 5.31 persons per family, the average income per family being \$827.16, the average expenditure was \$768.54, of which \$328.90 was for food. We are not told definitely for what articles of food or clothing or furniture the family income was expended, but it is clear that the necessities of life do not constitute the chief burden upon the family purse."

Viewed at this distance, and judged solely by press reports, the Chicago traction strike appears to be a victory for the company. With the power to hire non-union men, the company is in a position to non-unionize its service and do away with any advantage gained by the men. The men are virtually left without the means of enforcing what they may have won.

Last Saturday 1,500 employees of the South Deering (Chicago) plant of the International Harvester Company were "laid off" for a month. "A surplus of manufactured stock, coupled with small demand," was the reason given. Such layoffs for such reasons may be expected to increase in the future. Capitalism is returning to "normal conditions."

A McKeesport (Pa.) dispatch states that the timplate workers of W. Dewey Woods Company will start this week with a 30 per cent. reduction. This looks as if the 40 per cent. wage reduction that a Cleveland capitalist said would be necessary in order to enable the United States to compete with Germany were almost here.

The capitalist newspapers are exploiting the adventures of two St. Louis girls who declare they voluntarily lived one week on \$1 worth of food. Now, if the working class would only be induced to go and do likewise, how easy it would be for employers to reduce ages nearly to zero.

A WORD TO THE SENSIBLE.

This year's convention of the A. F. of L. has come and gone. The obvious net result is that the body has committed itself more emphatically than ever to the ignominious role of tail to the capitalist kite—of steadier and supporter of a social system which lowers the earnings of the working class, saps their health and slaughters them into premature graves, and is steadily reducing them to coolidom. That this was to be thus every intelligent and honest man perceived and declared long in advance. But there is another, less obvious result, that might escape the notice of the hurried workers. The "Socialist" resolutions, which last year received 4,171 votes out of a total of 9,058, that is, only 171 votes short of a majority, were this year beaten down to one-half and snowed under an adverse majority of 9,097. And, as if to clinch and cap the point, from the presidency down, the national offices were refilled with Gompersites, Gompers himself, the head and front of anti-Socialism and of the labor-lieutenancy of capitalism, being re-elected with an unprecedented vote. What does that show the net result of?

The average newspaper has an object in publishing such assertions, and the object of "The Wall Street Journal" is to furnish reasons for wholesale wage reductions, for it argues that the depression now on will emancipate the country from the slavery to luxury which is afflicting it. With the working class rolling in luxuries wage reductions become not only necessary, but beneficial, according to this line of argument; so why should not the wage workers submit to them? This view will find its way into the capitalist press commonly read by the working class, and will be employed against the latter by gullible workingmen.

Workingmen out on such editorials and such a press! Support your own, the Socialist Labor Party press!

The immense operations and requirements of modern capitalism have often been illustrated in a variety of ways. The steel trust is shown to be composed of 11 constituent companies, and to own mines, railroads, etc. The tobacco trust is declared to be international, having controlling interests in English, German, Cuban, and other foreign corporations. And other instances are cited to help the average imagination to grasp the extensive features of capitalist production. It is doubtful though, if any such aid has ever been resorted to in order to give an idea of the immense quarries needed to supply the granite used in the erection of modern buildings. A recent despatch from Dallas, Texas, telling of the million-dollar purchase of a granite mountain by a New York corporation, however, somewhat makes up this deficiency.

These men (Gompers and his fellow officials then just re-elected) hold the leadership for one more year, but unless they swing into line and accept the new program, the Boston convention of 1903 will seal their doom. The next annual convention will sound the death knell and destroy the last vestige of pure and simple trade unionism;

and as late as the 21st of this November, 1903, the Cleveland "Citizen" publishes an "editorial correspondence" from Max S. Hayes, dated Boston, Nov. 16, with the convention then in session, adhering to the above predictions to the point of saying:

"The complexion of the official family will be materially changed.... President Gompers and Secretary Morrison and several members of the council will be defeated for re-election." Well, the "Boston convention of 1903" came; whosever death knell it sounded was not so great and simple; the "Socialist" vote dropped from last year's 4,171 to 2,185 this year, while the anti-Socialist vote rose from last year's 4,887 to 11,282 this year; as to Gompers and his official family, they ride the wave triumphant; and all this is done under such blows from the shoulder, given to the "Socialist" delegates in the debate, that their faces must have been fit for the professional eye-painter, and their noses for the surgeon! However hurried the worker may be, nevertheless when reminded of this series of facts, he can not be long in perceiving that other and somewhat less obvious conclusion pointed to by the Boston convention of the A. F. of L.

To err is human, but not to blunder. The facts were known and preached all along, pointing to the inevitable happenings at Boston. Unpardonable is the error of those who ignored these facts. If they simply did not understand them, what a commentary on their intellect! what an indictment and conviction of those "Socialists" for moon-calfs! If, on the other hand, they did understand the facts, then they stand convicted of dealing in sawdust. Nor is this all.

The crushing kick the "Socialists" got at Boston tells more. Facing the Hayes, Hoehns, Barnes, etc., Gompers and Duncan knew they were facing a gentry that had allowed their party to act as the resounding board for all the slanders spewed by pure and simple unionism against the S. T. & L. A. What more, Gompers, Duncan and their train knew that the Bogus Socialists knew they were known for what they are. With these Boguses' heads thus held "in chancery," Gompers, Duncan and the rest felt free unmerrily to punch their noses for their treason to the A. F. of L. in the matter of their double-dealing on the A. L. U.

The merciless whipping received by the so-called Socialists in Boston is the sure reward of faithlessness mingled with imbecility. Socialism has nothing to expect from either quality, or a combination of them. Socialism can progress only by keeping its skirts clean of all alliances, ignoble ones in particular, with the labor-lieutenants of capital: it can progress only by standing out in the middle of the road and fighting all the foes of the working class.

The leading result of the Boston convention of the A. F. of L. is the death knell sounded of Socialist fakirism, and that fact the sensible on-looker will profit by.

Mechanics are warned to stay away from Los Angeles, Cal. Manufacturers there are issuing circulars regarding labor conditions that are condemned as false by Los Angeles labor organizations.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I'm going to drop politics.

UNCLE SAM—That might not be a bad idea, provided the political issues, too, dropped you.

B. J.—Well, I won't let them interfere with my business.

U. S.—What is your business?

B. J.—I have a little grocery store.

CORRESPONDENCE

MEMBERS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS. BEFORE THEIR NAME WRITER AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

AS TO THE RAILROAD SWITCHMEN.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Being an ex-switchman and member of the S. M. A. A. at the time of its demise, I naturally took a great interest in the article, "The Railroad Switchmen," in last week's issue of *The People*. The writer has made but one mistake that I can see, and that is in the amount of money that Wm. A. Simarrott, G. S. & T. of the S. M. A. A. appropriated to his own use. The writer puts it at \$50,000.

The following is a statement taken from "The Switchmen's Journal" of July, 1904 (I believe the last one issued by that association):

LET US NOT DESPAIR.

"The special committee elected at the Evansville convention to examine the accounts of Wm. A. Simarrott have concluded their labors. Over their own signatures the committee submits an itemized statement of receipts and disbursements covering a period from Sept. 1, 1892, to May 1, 1894.

"The committee's report shows the receipts contributed to the various funds which constitutes the finances of the order during the period of investigation aggregate in the whole \$25,650.85, and the disbursements for the same period from the various funds amounted to \$27,660.38, showing that \$25,350.45 is unaccounted for."

"Naturally, the members desire to know what has become of the \$25,000 which was forwarded to the late G. S. & T. to pay the legitimate claims against the association. This shortage can be explained by Wm. A. Simarrott only.

"He alone knows what disposition was made of more than \$25,000 which he ought to have distributed among the disabled brothers legally entitled to it, and the widows and orphans of deceased members."

"He must come forward and obliterate this shortage, which pollutes his reputation for life and impeaches his honesty and integrity."

The above statement is only a part of the article in the "Journal," but it covers the financial ending of the S. M. A. A. of N. A.

The rest of the article tells how, for nearly seven years, Wm. A. Simarrott filled the office of grand secretary and treasurer of the association, bearing an excellent reputation, and the honorable manner in which he conducted the finances of the order, winning for him the universal esteem and implicit confidence of the members in general.

It is the old, old story of the lion and the lamb, and proves conclusively that the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. are the only bona fide organizations for the working class under the sun.

A Member of the S. L. P.
Braddock, Pa., Nov. 22.

CORRUPTION.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., held a mass meeting on Nov. 21, at Lemke Bros' Hall, 318 State street, with Carl Minkley as the speaker. The meeting was well attended, notwithstanding the refusal of some capitalist sheets to give it publicity.

Minkley delivered a masterly address, which was listened to with rapt attention. As announced in the Party press, he chose for his subject: "The Corruption in Municipal, State and National Government."

Minkley said that "boodle" was really nothing new, and that the capitalistic world thrives on it in some form or other. "The small politician," remarked the speaker, "is dragged before the court; the big fellow, the real culprit, however, escapes punishment. The magnates of Wall street, and lesser institutions where gambling is carried on, on a wholesale scale, are just as disgraceful individuals as the men of the dice and roulette wheel; the first is lawful, the latter is not. Both, however, have this in common: they aim to swindle."

The speaker mentioned the crooked work right here in the County of Milwaukee. He cited the printing contract, the hospital and correction house, but said that all the investigations carried on will not prevent corruption from breaking out anew at the same or other places.

The speaker continued: "The inside of that great body which we call society is rotten through and through; that, consequently, sores had to come to a head and saturate the atmosphere with a terrible stench. The thinker, the S. L. P. man, does not try to put a plaster on those sores, which the old party men try to do, because he knows it is of no avail. For instance, what good has the moral crusade done toward suppressing vice here in the Cream City? Nothing whatever."

The Social Democrats, in conjunction with the Protestant clergy, aided by the capitalist press, thought to abolish houses of ill repute and be thanked by the Magdalenes. It is singular that many of these crusaders, who look with an air of pity and contempt upon the fallen woman, never realize that intellectual prostitution, in which they themselves indulge so freely, is far worse than bodily prostitution. The former is an outgrowth of the latter."

The speaker spared no one. He went straight to the cause of all the evil. He declared that the Republican, Democratic and Social Democratic parties are always

bus, O.), on November 9 there appeared a picture of "Mamie" Hayes, a leading bogus Socialist, in connection with an article headed: "Liverpool City Builds Thousands of Tenements—City Government Street Railroads a Success—it Runs Power and Light Plants and All Is Done Well."

The article is introduced as follows: "Herewith is the first of a series of special letters of Socialistic conditions, municipal ownership, co-operation, and trades unionism in England, by Max S. Hayes, American Federation of Labor delegate to the international labor congress. Mr. Hayes is one of the best known Socialists in the United States, an authority on all the principles and conditions of Socialism and a writer of ability. He was the Vice-Presidential candidate on the Socialist ticket in 1900."

These letters (one appears each day, dated from several cities in Great Britain) tell the American people all about the advantages of cities owning their several utilities and the forces that have brought about the changes. The principal cause given for the latter is the aggressiveness of trades unions.

One letter tells how the great co-operative industrial associations have abolished poverty, etc.

All the crimes that the party of many names is guilty of, can it be that it will allow a "leading light" of theirs to advocate the surrender of the class struggle which they claim to be waging and join in binding the burdens of capitalism perpetually upon the people by advocacy of the municipal ownership plank of the reactionary Democratic party?

It is not necessary to make any remarks upon the articles for readers of The People know all that can be said and claimed by the municipalizers. Columbus, O., Nov. 12. O. F.

THE TRUE TEST OF STRENGTH.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—I notice in the article "Ohio S. L. P." by X. in to-day's Daily, the vote cast for the S. L. P. and the bogus Socialist party at last election and also the comparative losses of both parties, as compared with the vote of last year.

Comrade X. finds great comfort in the fact that the bogus' vote slumped from 2,199 last year to 1,447 this year, a loss of 752, while the S. L. P. lost only 207 votes (679 last fall and 472 this time).

He sees in this fact proof positive of the solidity of the S. L. P. building, and the shiftiness of the bogus', a vindication of our party's position, etc., etc., and is, of course, glad. Had the S. L. P. vote last year been 25 and this year 5 there would evidently still been more cause for joy for comrade X. since the difference in the slump would have been so much greater. Now, as a matter of fact, the S. L. P. loss in that district amounts to 30.5 per cent. and the bogus' to 34.2 per cent., and this, if anything, proves that both parties fared equally badly or equally good, so far as vote is concerned.

The seats of vice, boddle and corruption will likewise vanish, as it is the capitalist system which gives birth to and nourishes them."

Comrade Minkley exhorted those present to work for the S. L. P. as the only true representative of labor. H. B. Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 22.

on the alert to exploit such cases of "boddle" and corruption as are found in the various parts of the home to their advantage.

"Better campaign material," Minkley declared, "could not be found. Honest men must be elected; boddle must be wiped out, it is their slogan; but, once elected, they show themselves either not to be honest, or incapable to suppress boddle. The working-man is the dupe. He must come to the understanding that what he takes for causes are simply effects, and that not the results of causes, but the causes of results, must be removed."

Minkley explained clearly that half-way measures are deceitful; they do not cure, but make matters worse.

"It is only the clear and sound tactics and principles of the S. L. P.," he said, "that can cope with the situation, because its mission is to exterminate the cause of effects."

The high priests of fakirism—Mitchell, Gompers, etc.—were sarcastically arraigned by the speaker. He showed that it was simply the ignorance of the laborer through which the Gompers and Mitchells were able to dine and wine with Hanna, Cleveland and other notorious labor exploiters.

The speaker then dwelt on the development of the capitalist system, and went on to show the fake position of the men who say "no politics in the union," "because," said the speaker, "industrially, we are growing rapidly to the Socialist state. Individually, however, we are still barbarians, because, instead of deriving benefit from the various inventions and improvement on the industrial field, this very advancement is taken by those who own the tools of production, and the masses suffer hunger."

These two great antagonistic streams in our society—the one moving toward social perfection—the development of the tool of perfection; the other the un-social distribution of products—must be made one. Only through political action of the kind as expounded by the S. L. P. can "harmony" be brought about between production and consumption.

"The seats of vice, boddle and corruption will likewise vanish, as it is the capitalist system which gives birth to and nourishes them."

Comrade Minkley exhorted those present to work for the S. L. P. as the only true representative of labor. H. B. Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 22.

CLOTHING CUTTERS IN UPROAR.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—On Friday, Nov. 20, the Clothing Cutters, of which I am a member, had a lively meeting which ended in a scrap, one of the executives getting a few blows. The chairman was compelled to adjourn the meeting.

It came about in this way: the cutters and when the matter was reported by one of the men in the union, the members were very much dissatisfied. The man who reported this matter is honest and willing to help his fellow workers, as best he knows, but has had very little experience in pure and simple methods of doing business. He was, at this time of trouble, chairman of the above shop. By attending, with honest intentions, to his duty as shop chairman, he lost his position. It is probable that somebody who has "the cutters' interest at heart," gave this tip to the boss: "Why if he interferes too much in your business, the best way is to get rid of him." Although he is an excellent workman, he was fired; and when he brought this treacherous settlement of the strike and how he lost his employment for being honest, to the men in the shop before the membership of the union, the above uproar took place.

This shows that the working class needs another style of economic organization, led by honest men, to win back the confidence of the working class which has been lost through the treachery of the labor fakirs. Work for and organize in the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, the only organization worth while having.

M. T. New York, Nov. 24.

ANOTHER GLASS-BLOWING LABOR DISPLACER.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—After reading the resolutions adopted at Section New York's meeting last Sunday in regard to the debt on the Party Press the members of Section East St. Louis holding loan certificates, decided to make the following proposition to the membership of the S. L. P.: That, if the remaining debt on the Party Press is wiped out by January 1, 1904, either by donations or by taking of loan certificates, we will donate the loans held by us, and amounting to \$45.

Fraternally,
G. Stevens,
H. Blaemsma,
G. A. Jenning.
East St. Louis, Ill., Nov. 18.

ROCKVILLE PLEDGES \$50 TO THE HOMESTRETCH FUND.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—We herewith enclose the balance due on the Auxiliary League pledge of Section Rockville, Conn.

Our Section has taken up the "red circular," discussed the matter contained therein, and I am pleased to be able to report that we have pledged ourselves to raise the sum of \$50, to be forwarded not later than February, but in view of the recently launched "Homestretch Fund," we shall probably be in position to make good before the New Year is

with us, and help to make that all the more happy for the S. L. P.

Our members concluded that while loan certificates are certainly a help, an outright donation of \$50 goes much further, and leaves no trail to be taken care of later. Were every Section in the land to do as we did, shading its contribution in accordance with its numerical strength, there would be no burden to carry in a very short while. But we hope that our example will do its share to stimulate others to take part in the final pull, the long and strong pull all together, and make the debt on the Party Press plant a thing of the past.

I am also forwarding some presents for The Daily People Bazaar.

With best wishes for future success,

E. Sherman.
Rockville, Conn., Nov. 20.

PROSPERITY IN THE SOUTHLAND.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Find enclosed sub. to The Daily People for three months. The amount is more money than I have received since the 28th day of last June, nearly five months, but I will try to keep supporting the English, German or any other nationality. There is on the street I live on some Englishmen who are as corrupt as some Irishmen; and I know some Germans, Americans, Italians and others, including lots of Irish, who are as honest as any honest German.

The trouble with the followers of the Kangs is, they never make any progress, and don't want others to make it, either. For example, their candidate in New York State, Matchett, when the question came up in The People on Glasgow Socialism, Chas. Matchett told me the editor of The People should not have published the article, as it upset the comrades. I asked him whether the conclusions were not correct. He said: "Oh, yes!" "Then," said I, "I can see no reason why they should not be published."

"Well," he said, "such letters stir up trouble, and should be suppressed, and only broke to the people gradually."

I know one thing, and that is, The People's way of operating suits me to a tee. When it starts to cut out false notions it cuts clear and clean; and what the policy of Matchett and his Kangs has done for Socialism their history the last three or four years shows. It shows the policy of The People is the only correct one.

Yours for straight S. L. P. tactics,

John C. Butterworth.
Paterson, N. J., Nov. 24.

ITALIANS, OPEN YOUR EYES!

To The Daily and Weekly People:—I have been reading "Il Proletario" ever since the Italian Federation held its West Hoboken convention, carefully, and have found that in spite of its professed neutrality, it is becoming a Social Democratic party, alias Socialist party, sheet, little by little.

When some Italian comrades advocated the scheme of starting a national federation, with S. L. P. principle as a basis, saying that they would wait until the next S. L. P. convention to be reorganized, I thought the scheme was all right, but when I heard that they wanted to hold a convention only a short time after the scheme was launched, I began to have my doubts regarding those few.

Now they publish matter in the "Il Proletario" saying how good the S. D. P. propaganda is and how wrong the S. L. P. They even admit the writings of one, who signs himself V. T., which show such an ignorance of the Socialist movement in this country that every good Italian Socialist should protest.

The present stage of the game in my estimation requires not only the united efforts of the working class, but also "all other honest citizens" in pushing the circulation of the party press as much as possible, and that is the cause of the enclosed subs. I might do more if my time was not occupied from 8 a. m. until 9 p. m., on weekdays, and Sundays from 8 a. m. till 4 p. m., in order to eke out a bare living, which makes me realize the contemptible position of the small potato middle class, in a revolutionary movement.

The S. P. had a full ticket in Douglass County, Nebraska, and polled 1,848 votes for their highest candidate on Nov. 3, which is the same as the Middle Road Populists used to poll before they died the death of a rag baby. F. K. Omaha, Neb., Nov. 24.

MAKING FALSE CLAIMS, AS USUAL.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—In the Oct. 24th issue of the "Appeal to Treason" it is stated that Riordan, a bogus Socialist, in Phoenix, was elected at the late election to the British Columbia Legislature. This is an untruth, as the Conservative candidate was chosen.

Ymir, B. C., Nov. 18. C. L. J.

RESURGAM!

(Written for The People by James Connolly.)

The fall in the Socialist vote this year is an encouraging sign that in 1902 it reached its high-water mark. Henceforth it will dwindle.—Capitalist Paper.

O, my brothers, do not falter! Though our numbers weaker seem, They who left us were not of us—

Were the driftwood on the stream;

Driftwood caught by Freedom's waters

From the banks where they were toss-

Caught and upward borne and onward

For a moment, with our host,

Yea, they left us, but repining

Has no place with us to-day,

Freer men, our swords are shining,

Less encumbered for the fray.

From our ranks have fallen the dastard,

Fallen the vain and faint of heart;

Now we count but those among us

Strong to act a brave man's part.

Strong to brave Oppression's thunder;

Strong to scorn each slavish gibe,

Strong to stand alone, if need be,

Strong to spurn the proffered bribe.

These the men we count as of us

(Nobler hearts God hath not made),

With such men our host may ever

Face the future undismayed.

Courage, then, and freshly waging,

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Chairman, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—
National Secretary, C. A. Weisel, 854 Dundas street, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City. (The Party's literary agency.)
All those interested in our Party arrangements can go in that are not in this issue by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.

The regular meeting of the N. E. C. was held at headquarters, 256 1/2 Dundas street, London, Ont., Nov. 27, with T. Maxwell in the chair and W. D. Forbes and F. Hunt absent without excuse. Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed.

Communications: Two from Section Toronto, the first in reply to a query from the N. E. C. as to an application for membership-at-large by Comrade Farrell, recently of Section Toronto but at present residing at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., also containing an order for due stamps; the second inquiring why due stamps had not been sent.

The secretary explained that when the first letter was received the stamps were in the hands of the auditors, but had been forwarded to Section Toronto just before the receipt of the last letter.

From Section Hamilton, asking that a speaker be sent there for the 21st inst., and that application card and leaflets be sent with him. The secretary stated that he had replied to this communication, that it had not been received in time to send a speaker, etc.; also that as a speaker had not been sent, he had not forwarded the application cards. The answer of the secretary was considered satisfactory, but it was considered wise to notify Section Hamilton that the N. E. C. can only do a cash business with Sections, and money must accompany all orders.

As Toronto had stated that Farrell was all right in every way, he was accepted as a member-at-large.

Reports: The secretary reported that the semi-annual report was ready for mailing.

Unfinished Business: Comrade Weitzen submitted a form of report blank for the use of Sections, which was approved of by the committee, and it was decided to have one hundred printed.

A bill for the printing of one hundred copies of a circular letter, amount \$1, was ordered paid.

Philip Courteau, Rec. Sec.

ILLINOIS S. E. C.

Meeting of Illinois State Executive Committee, held at East St. Louis, Nov. 22. W. Veal elected chairman. All members present, including P. Veal, accepted from Section Madison County, in place of Charles Edie. Minutes of previous meeting were approved as corrected, showing \$1.80 credited to Section Chicago for stamps, instead of \$3.

Communications: From Section Duquoin, reporting excellent work on Party press and applications for five new members. Circular letter from Section New York, N. Y., on Party press debt, and form for pledges for same from National Secretary, endorsed. Section Madison County reported having acted on same by electing a committee to secure pledges to both this and the State fund, \$18 being collected for former and \$2 for latter, more to follow. Sections Chicago, East St. Louis and Belleville and members-at-large in Jacksonville ordered stamps.

It having been suggested from both Missouri and Illinois that the two States combine for the campaign next year, the matter was taken up and discussed at length, after which the organizer was instructed to communicate with the Missouri S. E. C. arranging a date upon which the two State Committees could meet in joint session for the purpose (if possible) of effecting such a combination.

Financial Report:

General Fund: Balance Nov. 8 (as corrected), \$11.28. Receipts: From Section Chicago, \$1.20; from Section East St. Louis, \$1.20; from Section Belleville, \$3.60; from members-at-large, Jacksonville, \$1.20. Expenses: To N. E. C. for stamps, \$1.4. Balance on hand, \$8.28.

State Fund: Deficit Nov. 8, \$4.40. Receipts: From Section Madison County, \$2.50. Deficit Nov. 22, \$1.09.

G. A. Jennings, Rec. Sec.

PRESENTS FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

Additional presents for the Bazaar and Fair to be held on Thanksgiving Day for the benefit of The Daily People at Grand Central Palace have been received as follows:

Peter Jacobson and Owen Carragher, Yonkers, N. Y.—Portable speaker's platform.

Miss Minnie Blome, elegant sofa pillow; Mrs. Charles L. Hoffman, Oxone Park, L. I., beautiful sofa pillow; Elizabeth M. Hain, Brooklyn, N. Y., six fine plates, one jar, six berry dishes, fruit dish; Mrs. Charles Vonderleith, sugar box, two fine cups and saucers, tray brush holder, two pairs of gloves, one vase; Mrs. J. Hughes, valuable fountain pen; Mrs. Kawarsky, four pillow cushions, fine hair rest, six exquisite pin-cushions, two boxes of perfumed soap, three boxes of Talcum Powder; Mrs. A. Moran, 10 pieces of brie-a-brac; George Abelson, fine castor; M. Blane, lace neck scarf; S. Markowitz, five elegant engravings; Max Hesselberg, 24 shaving brushes; Mrs. A. Heyman, box of bamboo ware, five fine toys, four boxes of candy, one pillow; Frits Brachman, five beautiful photo holders; Unknown, two fancy bottles, one candle holder; Mr. and Mrs. J. Brenner, Hartford, Conn., rack, mustard jar, teapot; milk pot, sugar

bowl, silver shoe-horn, three handkerchiefs, scrap-bag, toy boat; D. Herman, two splendid small vases; J. Gillhaus, tidy; Esther Romanowsky, beautiful pin-cushion; H. Hermanson, New York, five pictures, three boxes of writing paper, three hair brushes, two ornaments, 3 pocketbooks, six rattles, two lockets, two lockets with chain, six necklaces, two bottles of cologne; H. Mittelberg, two boxes of fine cigars; Joe Nettie and Esther Friedberg, fine presents; J. H. Harkow, Brooklyn, eleven boxes of writing paper and envelopes; S. A. Lewin, 12 boxes of perfumed soap, four boxes containing bottles of cologne; Joseph Lavitch, volume of Shakespeare; Excelsior Literary Society, 23 tickets for masquerade ball on January 16, 1904; Miss Anna Greenberg, Progressive Socialist Club (Ladies' Branch), six burnt-wood souvenirs, ladies shirt waist, set of buttons, two doilies, fine blotter; M. and J. Carliph, watch-case, box of Porto Rico candies, two whisk broom holders, two pin-cushions, two ladies' handkerchiefs, one doily, ladies' receiving apron, two rosettes, ink well, two pair of vases; Miss B. Goldberg, cup, saucer and ash receiver; Miss Rose Cohen, autograph album; Miss Baral, ink stand, ornaments; Misses Kaufman and Miss Trochtenberg, six ornaments; Oscar Poehland, album, 10 boxes of games, memorandum book, scrap-book, whistle; Esther Friedberg, six pictures, six horns; Miss A. Metz, two fine pillows, pair of garters, eight picture frames; N. Gerald, Jersey City, one dozen cups and saucers; S. Newman, 12 miniature dress suit cases; Hoboken Sympathizer, three pairs of white imported ladies' kid gloves; Miss H. Zimmerman, pair of hand-made guitars; A. C. Kuhn, set of Shakespeare's works.

Mrs. Emil Rauer, basket made of rice; Mr. Sauter, five pieces of burn wood; R. Koch, canary bird; R. Siegal, bird cage; S. Wiesner, portrait of Comrade De Leon; G. Minshall, collection of presents; Mr. J. Wilton, collection of presents. L. Abelson, Organizer, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The following will be of interest to those who attended the last Thanksgiving Day Festival at Grand Central Palace: Leather-covered lounge went to Mr. Herman Henschel; Mexican coin-fob went to Mr. Max Rosenberg; Mexican coin bracelet went to Mr. Gottlieb; meerschaum cigar holder went to Mr. Max Rosenberg.

SECTION CLEVELAND.

Regular meeting of Section Cleveland will be held on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 2:30 p.m., in the Section hall, 356 Ontario street (top floor). All members should make it their special business to be present, as matters of importance will come under consideration. The Organizer.

ATTENTION, PATERSON!

Regular meeting of Section Passaic County will be held in Helvetia Hall, on Van Houten street, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 8 o'clock sharp.

Note to the inactive: The campaign of 1904 is on. Every member is expected to step into the arena and force the issue, as the conditions here warrant. Let every member be up and doing.

Edward Gilmore, Organizer.

HOBOKEN LECTURE AND SMOKER.

Timothy Walsh will lecture in the headquarters of the S. L. P. of Hoboken, N. J., 103 Fourth street, corner Garden street, on Saturday, December 5. After the lecture there will be a jollification. All readers of The People are invited to attend.

UNION COUNTY SMOKER.

The members of Section Union County S. L. P. have arranged a smoker to be held on Saturday, Dec. 5, 8 p.m., at Dahmen's Hall, corner East Jersey and Fourth streets. Members and sympathizers are cordially invited. A jolly good time is assured to all who attend. Tickets, including luncheon and refreshments, 50 cents. The Committee.

CLEVELAND (OHIO) LECTURES.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., has arranged for the following lectures:

Sunday, December 6.—"The Unemployed." Speaker, John Kircher.

Sunday, December 20.—"Materialist Conception of History." Speaker, P. Hartman.

Sunday, January 3.—"Principles and Tactics of the S. L. P." Speaker, Paul Dinger.

Sunday, January 17.—"Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists." Speaker, J. Wetstein.

Sunday, February 7.—"Evolution of Property." Speaker, John D. Goerke.

Sunday, February 21.—"Attitude of the S. L. P. Towards Trades Unionism." Speaker, F. Seymour.

Sunday, March 6.—"Effect of Machinery on the Working Class." Speaker, John Kircher.

These lectures take place at 3 p.m. at Section Hall, 356 Ontario street, top floor (German-American Bank Building). All workingmen and their friends and especially the readers of the Weekly People are cordially invited to attend. Admission free.

PRESENTS FOR S. T. & L. A. FAIR.

All those interested in the success of the grand fair and ball to be held under the auspices of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, at Everett Hall, on Dec. 31 (New Year's Eve), and desiring to donate articles for the bazaar will please forward all presents to Jas. J. Hanlon, Organizer, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

THE DAILY PEOPLE HOME-STRETCH FUND.

UNDER THIS HEAD WILL BE PUBLISHED ALL DONATIONS MADE FOR THE LAST FINAL EFFORT TO CLEAR UP THE BALANCE OF THE DEBT ON THE DAILY PEOPLE PRINTING PLANT. THAT BALANCE, ON NOVEMBER 15, WAS \$4,643, PLUS INTEREST. WATCH AND SEE HOW THE FIGURES OF THE "HOME-STRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT.

Previously acknowledged \$217.50

E. F. Wegener, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00

L. Pilout, City 1.00

L. Neuman, City 1.00

N. Gerold, Jersey City, N. J. 1.00

John Royle, Newburg, N. Y. 1.00

A. Weinert, Newburg, N. Y. 1.00

P. E. De Lee, Troy, N. Y. 10.00

A. Orange, City 1.00

Nix Wissler, Reading, Pa. 1.00

Jos. N. Mullin, Shelby, Pa. 1.00

James Dunn, City 1.00

I-3 5 A. D. City 5.00

E. Moonelis, City 1.50

S. Hinkel, Reading, Pa. .50

O. Beldner, Jamestown, N. Y. 1.00

Jos. B. Dillon, Marion, Ind. 1.00

E. J. Dillon, Marion, Ind. 1.00

Wm. Schmidt, City 1.00

E. Baldwin, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00

E. Mueller, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2.00

J. Condon, Brooklyn, N. Y. 3.00

O. Rucker, Cranford, N. J. 1.00

J. Plomondon, City 1.00

F. Dormagen, City 1.00

L. P. Weber, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00

J. Kleinberger, City 1.00

Max Freiberg, City 1.00

Mrs. Henry Kober, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2.00

Arthur Chambers, City 1.00

C. N. Roth, City .50

Wm. Tiechlauf, Brooklyn, N. Y. 5.00

A. B. Lafraire, Moosup, Ct. 1.00

Leon Lacoste, New Orleans, La. 25

John Able, Glen Roy, O. 6.00

Justus Ebert, Brooklyn, N. Y. 3.00

W. Gajewski, City 1.00

Arvid Hanson, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2.00

S. Schwartzman, City 2.00

John Walsh, City 2.00

J. Auspitz, City 2.00

Chas. Sundberg, New Haven, Ct. 2.00

H. K., New Haven, Ct. 2.00

Louis Kierny, New Haven, Ct. 2.00

Meyer Stodel, New Haven, Ct. 2.00

W. Daly, New Haven, Ct. 2.00

Ernest Ostley, New Haven, Ct. 2.00

C. Schmidt, New Haven, Ct. 1.00

Total \$306.00

Amount pledged to date \$628.00

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter of Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged \$7,980.12

E. Archibald, Columbia, Cal. 4.65

F. Delmastro, New Haven, Conn. 5.60

Wm. Beyer, Milwaukee, Wis. 1.00

Ed Schade, Newport News, Va. .45

B. & C. Luedcke, Rochester, N. Y. 2.00

Mrs. Bauml, Rochester, N. Y. 1.00

Total \$7,994.82

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE

Since October 31 the following amounts were received for the above fund:

C. C. Crawford, New York \$10.00

Seventh A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 4.45

Section Onondaga County (Syracuse), New York 1.50

Section Roanoke, Va. 6.70

De Lee-Devane, Troy, N. Y. 4.00

Section Salt Lake City, Utah 5.00

Section St. Paul, Minn. 7.00

H. A. Schoepf, Union Hill, N. J. 4.00

California members at large